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SHORTAGES, PROFITEERING DRIVE FOOD PRICES UP

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra: "Black Market Prices"]

[Text] The recent shortage of wheat flour in Luanda oddly enough caused insurmountable difficulties even for the profiteers themselves who habitually make that new home pastry article called "micates."

Flour as a matter of fact had run out everywhere and although Luanda was without bread and "micates" almost for a whole month, the operators did not lose sight of this business and the source of easy profits at the expense of the primary necessities of the ordinary citizen. One business which is not new and which was particularly widespread during that period of time was the public sale of peanuts at prohibitive prices.

Persons selling that product could then be seen practically at all corners throughout the city. Just half a dozen grains, which did not even fill the palm of the hand, cost 20 kwanzas or more and there seemed to be no shortage of customers because a small quantity of peanuts to exercise the teeth is always stimulating.

The question that interests us here however is the frequency with which certain products are put up for sale out in the streets at inexplicable prices, products which only very rarely are found on the regular market.

There was no flour for sale at the supermarkets in Luanda. But there were hundreds of individual stands in Luanda selling micates, at street corners, in the doorways of buildings, along the main traffic arteries.

There were no peanuts to be had anywhere, not even on the city markets. But every day one could see hundreds of children or women indiscriminately selling this product out in the streets at prices that really constitute highway robbery.

There are no potatoes. But on the city markets there are greengrocers who never mention that product. What is lacking is the consumer, the money to buy goods--that is how high prices are being driven up. Some of these grocery women--for the sake of safety (or out of shame?)--now prefer to sell potatoes secretly in their own homes.

Finally, there are illegal activities underway which harm the interests of the population and which in the final analysis are reflected in the very balance of the Angolan economy. What alternative is there to daily having to live on a small wage and to find oneself forced to look at products without being able to buy them? For many people, the solution seems to be to go in for moonlighting which makes it possible to increase the family budget. Anything goes, from the excessive prices on certain small professional services to the sale of cigarettes at 150 kwanzas per pack, along with door-to-door sales of micates or peanuts at prohibitive prices, etc.

This generates a vicious circle which aggravates the living conditions of those who, out of honesty, shame, or lack of initiative do not resort to these additional sources of income.

Going to any of the markets in the capital means that you have to bring along at least several thousand kwanzas to get just half a dozen articles. You cannot get cornmeal or palm oil. But when they do turn up, the price skyrockets.

There are no onions. But even during periods of utmost abundance, prices do not go down because the profiteers establish a price list which is difficult to go back on. Potatoes, only at times of sorrow and then as a special favor. Fish, not worth looking for. Meat, forget it. Etc., etc., etc.

One must ask why the permanent inspectors assigned to each market in Luanda somehow are inoperative. In general, do they just take the easy way out, do they allow themselves simply to be intimidated by the grocery women or do they not yet have the necessary competent judicial support to do their jobs properly?

This is a question which must be analyzed quickly because the consumer cannot in fact continue to be subjected to this arbitrary situation and to the in-supportable prices which the profiteers establish.

5058
CSO: 4742/307

BRIEFS

FOREIGN GUESTS OF UNTA--Representatives of about 40 countries were invited by the central Angolan labor union UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola] to attend the ceremonies commemorating the International Day of Workers this coming 1 May. Invited guests from Uruguay, Bulgaria, Brazil, and Zaire are already in Luanda and the arrival of delegations from the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Hungary, and Portugal was expected yesterday. The delegations of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, the Soviet Union, Cuba, the GDR, and France are expected in the country's capital during the next several days. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Apr 82 p 1] 5058

COOPER^ ON WITH HUMBOLDT UNIVERSITY--A cooperation agreement between the University of Angola and Humboldt University was signed the day before yesterday in Luanda at the end of a visit made to this country by a delegation from that GDR university. It is recalled that the German delegation has been in the country since 20 April and had an opportunity to visit some of the schools at university centers in Luanda and Huambo. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 May 82 p 2] 5058

BULGARIAN RELIEF DONATION--The Angolan Red Cross recently received another gift coming from the People's Republic of Bulgaria consisting of 8,400 kilograms of food products and 600 kilograms of clothing intended for the victims of the acts of aggression by the South African racists. It is recalled that Bulgaria for the same purpose last September sent a donation consisting of medications and other aid materials. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 May 82 p 1] 5058

CSO: 4742/307

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

PALM OIL LOANS--Paris, February 28--The European Investment Bank has provided two loans worth some 10.5 million dollars for the construction, extension or renovation of four palm oil processing plants in Cameroun. Part of the money will help the Cameroun Development Corporation in a large-scale investment programme up to 1987, which also involves the French Government, the World Bank and the Commonwealth Development Corporation. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2893, 30 Apr 82 p 22]

CSO: 4700/1273

BONGO ALLUDES TO POSSIBLE COOPERATION WITH ANGOLA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 May 82 p 3

[Interview with President Omar Bongo by Filomeno Manacas: "Angola and Gabon Can Cooperate in the Economic Area"]

[Text] Following the approximately 3-week stay of a delegation from the Angolan Press in Gabon (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY], National Radio and Television TPA [People's TV of Angola], including a photographer from DIP [Department of Information and Propaganda]) we are printing in these pages, starting today, a series of reports for which material was collected in that country. These reports include group interviews conducted by the delegation from Angolan Press as well as articles written by our correspondent in the visiting party, Filomeno Manacas, which we call to the attention of our readers. We are sorry that we did not have a prior announcement on this but we are today presenting the interview conducted by the Angolan journalist with His Excellency President Omar Bongo of Gabon, thus opening a series of reports. Here is the title of the next article in this connection: "Libreville-- allaround growth gives rise to deliberate organization." This article will be accompanied by the second part of the interview with President Omar Bongo.

Conflict Between Angola and U.S. Should Preferably Be Placed in the Context of Noncomprehension

I.A. [Angolan Press]: Mr President Omar Bongo, we know that Your Excellency was invited soon to visit our country as part of the closer approach which is materializing between the two countries. What can you tell us about the problems that might possibly be taken up during conversations with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and what are the prospects for the development of bilateral cooperation?

O.B. [Omar Bongo]: You are talking to me about a possible working visit to your country which I am to make shortly to Luanda.

I think that my visit to your country will basically be devoted to establishing contact within the context of the excellent relations existing between our

countries. I will be given an opportunity to broaden the field of action in our cooperation. I must tell you, first of all, that during this working visit, during this interview, during this journey which I will make to your beautiful country, I will evidently be given an opportunity to explain to you what we did. Right now, it is impossible to say anything further.

Give me time until Luanda. After my working and friendship visit, you can question me about what we did.

I.A.: The government of Gabon recently expelled or decided to expel from its territory the traitor Frank Rank of the so-called FLEC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave] grouplet. What other measures might yet be taken in this question?

O.B.: Well. You have mentioned a very specific case which I am familiar with; it is the case of Frank Rank. I would like to tell you from the bottom of my heart--you know that I have my own way of expressing myself--that, when I say something, I believe that it is a reflection of the truth. We have with us here members of the embassy of Angola, that is, the charge d'affaires. He lives in this country, he knows this country.

I think that the case of Frank Rank was the only one!

He was here, as far as I know, as a refugee--he says--and on request of the Angolan authorities, on request of the charge d'affaires here, we forced him to leave the country. He left and then he came through here and finally departed from Gabon.

If there were other cases of this kind, I think that the charge d'affaires would have told us about them; the Angolan government would also have informed us. If we had any knowledge of cases involving persons whom I will call traitors and whom we call the troublemakers of Africa, then I think that it would never be to my discredit because I am not forced to abide by the Vienna Convention. It was drawn up by the colonialists or the neocolonialists for those whom they wanted to protect. As far as Gabon is concerned, if we were to be informed about an Angolan individual who is here and pursues a policy contrary to his country, we would put him on an airplane and he would leave national territory.

I.A.: Last December, the UDEAC (Union for the Economic Development of Central Africa) Conference was held here in Gabon; it was attended by some heads of state who are not members of the Organization, particularly President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. What contribution do you think the RPA can make to the UDEAC?

O.B.: You know that Angola is a big country. As you have to tell things as they are: Angola has much wealth, both on the surface and in the subsoil and it is quite natural that, since we are in the same part of the continent (Central Africa), we can be members of a common economic organization. Angola's contribution will therefore be manyfold because we cannot define that contribution precisely.

One contribution perhaps will spring from the fact that Angola has a larger population than Gabon. Gabon very often needs manpower and we can arrive at an understanding on that point.

On the other hand, there are political experiences which we try to pursue in our respective countries. This exchange of political experiences is something positive in itself.

But, if we look at the level of the UDEAC (I think that this is a purely economic organization which deals with economic problems), then we must talk about economics. And in talking about the economy as such, we realize that Angola is not a country of minor importance. Thus, Angola's contribution will be highly appreciated by other countries, such as Gabon and all of the others in the UDEAC.

I.A.: Our country continues to be the victim of aggression by South African racists and by the aggressiveness of the United States administration. In the light of international law and the principles spelled out in the OAU Charter, what can you tell us about the silence on the part of some African states on this problem?

O.B.: You know that there are many twists and turns in politics.

There are people who have the courage to say what they think and there are persons who think that silence is best!

Concerning the acts of aggression of which Angola is a victim I had a personal idea which unfortunately was not followed up; the idea was to have the Pan-African Force, which is in Chad, dispatched to Angola and to put the Blue Berets of the UN into Chad. These are not the same problems. In Chad, there are sons of Chad who fight against each other. So it is necessary to regroup them. We have no need to fire upon our Chadian brothers. But Angola is a sister nation which is being attacked. It would therefore be necessary to send a Pan-African force to Angola to guarantee the defense of Angola.

As to the silence you mentioned, it pains me to note it.

When we were at the OAU, we introduced resolutions, we took up the problem, we talked about it, we made speeches, and when we returned to our countries, those speeches became a dead letter. The resolutions and declarations, which we proclaimed from the platform of the OAU do not seem to have been followed up. I therefore think that we must talk the same language within the OAU: The language of firmness if we are to have firmness; the language of sincerity if we are to have sincerity, and the language of defense. Angola is a friendly land which is attacked by a country that does not want to understand us, a country that unfortunately continues to have an African name.

As for the American administration, this is a problem, I believe, which had better be placed in the context of noncomprehension.

For example, when I went to the United States in June of last year, I heard talk about inviting one or the other person. I told the American authorities: There is a government, there is a chief of state, and Angola is a republic. Do you think that, in doing so, saying that you are going to invite one person or another, this is going to please me? It is as if in Gabon we had anti-Gabonese who did not want to understand that there is a republic, that there is a Gabon, that there is an independent and sovereign country. And if some people have fun in betraying their own country and you receive them, that would not please me.

This is what I told President Reagan.

Very recently, I was very happy to meet an old friend, David Rockefeller, who came to see me in Franceville. After Franceville, he went on to Luanda to meet with the Angolan government.

I believe that all of those persons--I am not saying this because this happens to involve America or some other country, since African problems are so very different--all of these great powers do not know Africa and in particular they do not know certain countries.

I believe that the American administration still is not familiar with our problems, especially those of Angola. You have to experience them; you have to understand them to know that, I think, you can accomplish something not by helping an opponent of the Angolan regime. This must be understood.

There was a moment when "everybody" had a liberation movement, the MPLA, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], and FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front].

We know all of those movements in the OAU as liberation movements. But the MPLA was the most structured movement which had cadres and an organization. Well, President Neto became president. Later on, our brother Dos Santos became president.

I think that the Americans could help us, that they could do something for Angola; somebody should tell people that you do not have to start shooting and that they should try to understand each other.

Perhaps we can establish unity and not division with the passage of time. I always said that you can accomplish everything with the bayonet and the gun except sit down in front of them. This I think is a question of time.

We shall see. We had Carter. You can tell me that Carter did not understand anything about the Angolan problem and that there is now a new president. Well, I do not know whether American policy toward Africa will develop toward understanding and improvement regarding that which they still do not know about our countries.

This is why we are doing everything possible to be a little patient. They are beginning to understand us because, as we can see, they are beginning to

send people like David Rockefeller who went to Angola. This is not out of compassion. It is because they know that this is an independent and sovereign country and because they have interests there. They have interests to defend or to seek. You do not go to a place where you cannot get anything. I believe that this is a question of time and I sincerely hope that this is so.

I.A.: Concerning the question of Namibian independence, SWAPO and the Front-line Countries have already expressed their disagreement with the double vote formula proposed by the Contact Group which would be used in the election process for Namibian independence. What do you think about the stubbornness of the Contact Group on this issue and what do you think about the real contribution which it can make to speeding up independence for Namibia?

O.B.: I have no special opinion concerning matters which are being taken up within the OAU and the UN. As an African chief of state, I first of all associate myself with the position of my brothers in the Frontline Countries. And I agree with them on what we decided in the UN and in the OAU. But there is a "but" on my part. I think that it is dangerous to take sides, in other words, saying that a certain party or a certain man should govern a recently independent country, especially when it involves the case of Namibia.

I feel I should say this: There is an external SWAPO and there is an internal SWAPO, there are other movements and other political parties. My opinion is that we should have facilitated things if, under UN control, we were to hold elections to see who among all of them really represents the people. Once this has been done, it is not sufficient for a party to win a majority so that it will be the only one to run the country. Something nationwide is required here. That is my viewpoint.

I think that, concerning the Contact Group, its members have the veto right within the UN. And there are some among them who are members of the Security Council. Regardless of what solution we work out, we Africans would have to submit it to a vote in the Security Council. And those people are then going to use their veto right and the matter will never come out into the light of day.

I personally believe that we have lost enough time. This is why we should make the Contact Group understand--as I see it--that they should either change their work method or that they should simply fade out. We cannot understand racist South Africa, apartheid and that Group of Five who tell us: "We are going to do something but you just take it easy, take it easy, take it easy." We placed our confidence in the Contact Group but it is not doing anything.

So, we have to act. Just look at what is happening in Zimbabwe; if I tell you that everybody should participate in the elections, this is because we met in Zimbabwe in 1977 at the OAU summit which I presided over. We put out a resolution stating that the Patriotic Front would lead Zimbabwe to independence. I said at that time that we could not mention only the Patriotic Front in this connection. What about the other parties? At that time we were afraid of Archbishop Muzorewa, the Rev Sithole, Chief Chirawu, and perhaps even Ian Smith. Well, there were free elections and Mugabe won them. Today, others are trying to spread uncertainty so as to cast doubt on Zimbabwe's

independence which was obtained at the price of blood and a thousand sacrifices.

This is why I think that it is necessary for that Contact Group to do what Great Britain did: Have a roundtable conference. The persons involved had their discussion and then the elections were held.

As head of state within the OAU, which I was, they never came to talk to me. I saw that Group when I was OAU chairman--never after that. I do not even know what they are doing or to whom they report on their work and all that sort of thing. Nobody knows what they are doing, whether they have an understanding among themselves, whether they understand each other.

Once they fail to understand each other, once they themselves do not condemn the policy of South Africa, they no longer can be useful to us in short-range terms. Perhaps they are trying to tire us out in order later on, at the moment we fail to arrive at an understanding, to persuade somebody through deception and to get him where they want him so that the whole thing would be finished and over with.

I have no confidence in the Contact Group because as I can see it they have been taking a lot of time and they will continue to take a lot of time in placing a representative government in Namibia.

They tell us that they are going there to maintain contacts. But contacts cannot go on eternally, year after year. We now run the risk of getting to the end of 1982 without those contacts having produced anything.

This is why I personally no longer have any confidence. In the beginning, everything was very nice. But now, taking into account the time that has been lost, the time that was wasted, the Contact Group no longer inspires any confidence.

The trouble is that they are doing everything. Where are the Africans? It was said that, since they are five countries, we should also place the four or five African countries alongside them because this involves an African country (Namibia). We are going to work for an African country. We are Africans who must take up the problems of Africans but they are certainly not doing anything about those problems. I believe that it will be necessary for the OAU, for the UN, for the OAU member countries in the UN to challenge the establishment of the Contact Group because otherwise we run the risk of losing much more time.

I.A.: The summit meeting of OAU chiefs of state is scheduled for June in the Libyan city of Tripoli. What current issues do you think will or should be stressed at that summit?

O.B.: Well. I do not claim to be a good or a bad prophet. I do not know whether the conference will in fact be held in view of the way things have been going in the OAU. I might ask you: Where is the OAU headed?

The burning problem we face is the problem of the Western Sahara and the question of Chad. Chad is beginning to become known as an issue and then we have the acts of aggression suffered by Angola. Concerning these acts of aggression, I think that I already told you what my viewpoint is, in other words, the OAU should also establish a Pan-African force to assist our Angolan brothers. Everybody should participate according to his means in order to be present. As for Chad, we know what the problem is. Right now, the authorities in Chad do not trust the Pan-African forces, they do not trust the OAU. It would therefore be necessary for the OAU to try to justify itself in order to present itself with a new face.

Concerning the problem of the POLISARIO [Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro], we decided, during the last summit meeting in Nairobi, to ask the interested parties to obtain a ceasefire, followed by a referendum. You learned recently that the OAU secretary general, in his official capacity, introduced the question of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. This produced reactions. Certain people suspended the meeting, some simply left, and in the end "everything came to nothing."

The conference of information ministers was held in Dakar at that same time which I just told you about. When the POLISARIO delegation turned up, Senegal asked it to return to its country. Because of that, Algeria became angry and walked out and other countries also left. The problem is this: Is the POLISARIO to be present during the meeting and how? All countries that do not want to hear any talk about the POLISARIO, at least for the time being, will refrain from attending. Will those that attend make up the required quorum to deliberate in the name of all of Africa? This is the question now.

I think that wisdom and realism must prevail among us Africans, at least among African chiefs of state, to make sure that the Tripoli summit meeting will be held and can take place under good conditions. I am afraid that the summit meeting is already compromised. I wish somebody would tell me that the summit meeting is not and cannot be compromised. I would say that in Libya because, for me to go to Libya, certain conditions would have to be met to the fullest extent because, keeping in mind the OAU charter, which says that once a country hosting the OAU summit does not manage to gather a majority of the participants, it is necessary to return to the country where the headquarters is located and that would put us into Addis Ababa to debate the same problem.

On that we also had a resolution at the last OAU summit meeting which called for a ceasefire on the Moroccan side and on the part of the POLISARIO, followed by a referendum. Why has all this been delayed? Well, I do not know why. When we have a chairman in office, we must always hope that he will keep us informed on these things.

I have heard it said that a summit will be held, perhaps very soon, which will be attended by certain countries, by some chiefs of state who were even there when the OAU was first founded, in an effort to try to find ways and means which would enable us to start over again on new foundations because it would be very unfortunate and it would be catastrophic if the OAU were not to survive.

It would be unfortunate if the Africans--who in spite of everything do have a certain degree of maturity and who did organize the OAU--were to accept the death of the OAU. That is something I do not accept!

I.A.: Mr President, in an exclusive interview for JEUNE AFRIQUE, OAU secretary general Edem Kodjo said that he accepted a part of the responsibilities that were his and that it is now up to the chiefs of state to accept their share of the responsibility.

O.B.: Well, personally I would say that the OAU secretary general is a personal friend of mine; we know each other. According to my viewpoint, I believe that this was not the right time to do that; he made use of his right, in making us, the chiefs of state, responsible, so that we could assume our responsibilities. I agree! But if we had at least been informed on this situation in advance, in spite of the fact that this was a meeting on the budget, then the admission of the SDAR would have been announced. If he had said that the problem would be introduced then it is evident that each chief of state would have issued very specific directives to his minister of foreign affairs. But they were there because of another agenda and the question was beyond their reach; they did not have instructions from their chiefs of state. Thus, the very least they were thinking they could do was to leave the room. But the question should have been put to the chiefs of state who are the only responsible persons here; I frankly believe that the ministers should not have left the room the way they did.

And besides there is another solution which continues to gain momentum and that is the possibility of holding a special summit meeting on this problem at any moment, in any locality, if the current chairman should so decide, if the interested parties were in agreement; then we could have a single summit on that specific point.

5058
CSO: 4742/307

INFORMATION OFFICIAL BODYGUARD BEATS NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER

Incident Reported

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 May 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] **A** PEACEFUL workers assembly at the New Times Corporation premises in Accra yesterday being addressed by the Secretary for Information, Mr Ato Austin, was brought to an abrupt halt when the police body-guard for the Secretary advanced on and beat the Editor of the 'Ghanaian Times', Mr Christian Aggrey.

The bulk of workers — male and female — their tempers boiling over, advanced to the rescue of the Editor, and, but for

the timely intervention of the Editor himself, the PDC and some executive members of staff, the whole incident would have ended in serious trouble.

Mr Ato Austin had gone to the 'Times' yard to explain his version of developments between the 'Ghanaian Times' and the Ministry of Information and had started answering a question from the Editor when the incident, occurred.

Mr Austin himself was led off the disrupted assembly ground by the acting managing director to his office.

The body-guard, named by the Secretary as Constable Dan Tetteh, attacked the Editor after Mr Kojo Bentsi-Eshun, Personal Assistant to the Secretary, was seen to have pointed out the Editor to the cop in a whisper.

It was just after this whisper that the cop started his advance towards the Editor.

But when the workers advanced to retaliate, the Editor, together with the PDC executive and other members of staff went to intervene and placate the provoked temper of the workers.

The personal assistant and the

policeman were put into a waiting car and the driver tried to speed off, almost knocking down some of the workers.

They were, however, intercepted at the gate by a group of the infuriated workers, who had locked the gate.

The Editor and some of the senior officers went to the gate and escorted the policeman to the Editor's office to prevent the workers from pouncing on him.

Whilst the policeman was kept in his office, Mr Aggrey went and appealed to the workers to exercise restraint and let them go in peace.

Finally, the Secretary, his armed body-guard and personal assistant were escorted out of the NTC premises by the Editor amid shouts of "shame, shame" by the workers.

Probe Ordered

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 May 82 p 1

[Text]

THE PNDC Secretary for Information has ordered an investigation into the incident which led to the striking of the Editor of the "Ghanaian Times" by the Secretary's police escort, a press release from the Ministry announced yesterday.

The incident took place after the Secretary finished speaking to the workers of the New Times Corporation on Thursday, the release said.

It gave the investigating committee 48 hours to report back.

Meanwhile, Mr Kojo Bentsi-Eshun, the special assistant to the Secretary and the Police Constable Dan Tetteh have been suspended pending the findings of the committee.

The Secretary was himself present when the incident took place.

CSO: 4700/1277

TUC LEADERSHIP ANNOUNCES SUPPORT FOR 'UNAUTHORITARIAN' REDEPLOYMENT

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 13 May 82 pp 1, 5

[Article by Francis Kokutse]

[Text]

THE Interim Management Committee of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) will now concern itself with the exposure and elimination of opportunists who hide behind People's Defence Committees to carry out anti-people and counter-revolutionary activities.

In this connection, the TUC yesterday pledged its readiness to co-operate with the Interim National Co-ordinating Committee (INCC) to establish genuine and strong structures of popular democratic power.

Mr E. K. Aboagye, interim chairman of the TUC, disclosed this in Accra when he announced the formation of a 17-member committee to run the affairs of the TUC in Accra.

Mr Aboagye called on workers to be wary of attempts by certain persons who might seek to divide the ranks of workers by infiltrating the PDC in order to weaken the workers front.

These attempts, he added, were intended to create room for the continuous exploitation and oppression of workers.

He noted that since PDCs were organs of popular revolutionary power, their activities must remain political so that they could check sabotage, mismanagement and corruption.

The unions, he emphasized, whose responsibility it was to fight for the workers' rights, must be left to educate workers on production and productivity stressing that none of the two organs must be seen as taking over the other's function.

CO-OPERATION

According to Mr Aboagye, the present TUC would co-operate with government in its efforts to redeploy labour.

He, however, cautioned that the TUC leadership would only support a proper and unauthoritarian redeployment involving democratic discussions with workers and the provision of alternatives for workers to take decisions by themselves.

The interim chairman also pointed out that any attempt to redeploy labour must take account of the rehabilitation of vital industries so that it would not lead to the undue scattering of skilled labour.

He also called on the PNDC to take steps that would bring to the door-steps of farmers, manufacturers and other essential commodities at control prices to serve as incentives to them to increase production and sell their products at control prices.

Mr Aboagye, however, cautioned the Government against the use of force on farmers to bring out their goods.

He urged the Ministry of Trade to come out with an effective scheme of rationing to ensure that every worker and citizen received his basic needs without forming long queues.

CSO: 4700/1277

INCC URGES BETTER RELATIONS BETWEEN POLICE, PDC's

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 29 Apr 82 p 6

[Text]

THE Interim National Co-ordinating Committee of the People's Defence Committees (INCC—PDCs) will like to draw the attention of the general public to certain actions which seek to undermine the development and legitimacy of the PDCs.

Numerous reports have reached the INCC and its subordinating organs of instances where PDC members were harassed, beaten up and locked up in cells at the instigation of persons who feel threatened by the development of popular power and the advancement and consolidation of the on-going revolutionary process.

Apart from directly striking physically at PDC members these persons have sought to undermine and blunt the growth of popular power by trying to by-pass the developing national framework for supervising, co-ordinating and dealing with matters pertaining to the PDCs i.e. the INCC and its subordinate organs.

In the past four days alone, the INCC has received at least twelve reports of incidents in which members of the Police and Armed Forces, instigated on the basis of fabricated stories and trivial incidents, have turned on members of PDCs.

PROBLEMS

In other places, counter-revolutionary chiefs and so-

called big men have organized their supporters to abuse the laws of this country and illegally assault and harass PDC members.

The people of this country, particularly the working people and peasants, have given a massive response to the call by Flight-Lt Rawlings on the people of this country to form defence committees which will ultimately develop into organs of popular power and government.

In recognition of this projected role, the people's defence committees are as legitimate as the PNDC and the Revolution. Any one who challenges the legitimacy of the PDCs challenges the legitimacy of the Revolution. A position of general hostility of the PDCs is a position of hostility to the Revolution which amounts to counter-revolution.

The INCC accepts that there are instances where PDC members have behaved improperly. One believes, however, that such cases are to be seen as problems to be expected in the development of new institutions, only truly revolutionary way to address such problems is in a manner which aids the development and strengthening of the PDCs.

The reaction which results in the threatening, brutalization and harassment of PDC members, threatens the very existence of the PDCs and is, therefore, clearly counter-revo-

tionary and no revolution tolerates counter-revolution but responds to it firmly, decisively and ruthlessly.

In order to curb the situation where members of the Armed Forces and Police are used by the counter-revolution against PDCs, the INCC has initiated contact with these bodies to work out measures to prevent such incidents.

At a recent meeting between the INCC and representatives of various investigative bodies, it was accepted that the INCC and its subordinate organs, is the sole institution charged with direct supervisory powers over the PDCs with the INCC being directly responsible to the PNDC. In all matters involving PDCs, therefore, every attempt must be made to refer the matter to the INCC or its subordinate regional and district organs or to involve them from the earliest stage.

The INCC, therefore, condemns the practice whereby persons prefer to run to the Police and Military with stories about 'troublemakers' anytime they are in conflict with PDCs. Such behaviour is calculated to destroy the PDCs and weaken the authority of the emerging national co-ordinating structure under the INCC and in most cases clearly emanate from a hostility to the PDCs and the Revolution.

Recent incidents at Inter-

national Tobacco, where against the background of management hostility to the PDC a leading PDC activist and sympathiser were picked by Police on the strength of an uncorroborated rumour for allegedly planning to burn down the factory and at Ningo where a chief organized the Police and his personal supporters to beat up PDC members are examples.

ASSAULT

Instances of physical assault of PDC members are merely the worst examples of how counter-revolution is seeking to destroy the PDCs. In many workplaces, management hide behind technical rules to frustrate the work of the PDCs.

The INCC will like to remind all that the responsibil-

lity of developing and consolidating the revolutionary power of the popular masses, which it has been charged by the PNDC to supervise and co-ordinate, is a fundamental element of the Revolution and will not be compromised.

The INCC, therefore, urges all those who truly want to advance the Revolution to react to the problems of the PDCs in a way which will make them better and stronger organs of popular power so as to distinguish themselves from those who are not interested in the PDCs as the problem.

The Revolution has no room for the latter attitude and will react decisively and ruthlessly.

The true patriot interested in the development of the Revolution must respect the

co-ordinating and supervising structure of the PDCs and as often as possible seek to resolve PDC issue within this framework.

JUDE QUARSHIE,
SECRETARY (INCC).

CSO: 4700/1277

DISSATISFACTION EXPRESSED OVER DENIAL OF U. K. ENTRY VISAS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Ayikwei Armah]

[Text] THE circumstances surrounding the recent high rate of refusal by British immigration authorities to grant entry permits to Ghanaian passengers to the United Kingdom have been explained.

Even though no visa requirement is needed by Ghanaian passengers to the United Kingdom in view of the country's Commonwealth status, there are still certain immigration rules and regulations required to be fulfilled by citizens of all nations, including Ghanaians, who plan to enter Britain.

Investigation conducted by the "Graphic" in regard to the recent spate of repatriation of Ghanaians arriving at the Heathrow Airport has revealed that such rules and regulations are not fully complied with by those repatriated.

Mr Kim Knight, Immigration Attaché at the British High Commission has this to say. "There is no hard and fast rule about the entry permit to passengers to Britain."

According to him anyone who wants to visit Britain first has to seek "Entry Clearance or Certificate of Protection" at the British High Commission.

sion in Accra before travelling.

He noted that this entry permit is normally produced to immigration authorities at the Heathrow Airport who in addition demand answers to questions as to a passenger's intention to visit the U.K. Depending on the outcome of such answers passengers may or may not be allowed entry.

Mr Knight noted that some of the passengers from Ghana to Britain are not properly schooled about this requirement.

The investigation further revealed that deported Ghanaians have a legal right to seek legal redress at British courts, tribunals or with human rights organisations in the U.K.

He said no one had lodged a case with the British High Commission for improper repatriation. In this regard, he appealed to all persons who feel unfairly treated by any repatriation order to contact the British High Commission Consular office in Accra for a redress.

Since the December 31 Revolution a total number of 327 Ghanaians have so far been sent back home for not being able to fulfil the immigration rules at Britain's Heathrow Airport thus rendering the ₦6,444 return air-ticket to London a waste.

Disclosing this to newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport after a to-

tal of 21 Ghanaian passengers had been given the repatriation orders from Britain recently, an official of the security branch of the Ghana Airways Corporation said even Ghanaian passengers in transit through Britain to the United States, France and West Germany are also refused entry by the British authorities.

According to the official, Ghanaian passengers who are given the repatriation orders are kept for days and sometimes weeks in cells while they waited for flights to Ghana.

In some cases, Ghanaian students who are returning to school in Western Europe and America are also refused entry permits.

Sources from Heathrow Airport, he said, indicate that British immigration authorities are exceptionally rude to Ghanaian passengers. "British immigration authorities are encroaching on the liberties of travellers, especially Ghanaians, the officials said."

CSO: 4700/1278

REVOLUTION SEEN UNABLE TO DIVORCE ITSELF FROM IDEOLOGY

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Don't We Need an Ideology?"]

[Text] A GHANA Broadcasting Corporation (GBC) report attributed to Mr B. B. D. Asamoah, the Secretary to the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) gave the impression that this is not the time to discuss ideologies, but a period to grow more food. Indeed, few Ghanaians would argue about Mr Asamoah's reported assertion that we need to grow more food; the positive response Ghanaians have given to the Green Revolution points to that fact. The Secretary's comment on ideology is something else.

For some years now, many Ghanaians bristle at the mere mention of ideology. But an ideology is nothing more than a consistent set of ideas and principles, aimed at achieving a specific type of development for society. In this respect, we hasten to point out that religions — Islam, Christianity — have their own ideologies without which their creeds would be empty. It is ideology that determines the general direction in which a society directs its energies and efforts. Food growing, to refer to the specific point in question, cannot be

undertaken in a social vacuum. Who will grow the food, what type of food to grow, how the food is to be distributed are all related questions which can be answered satisfactorily only in the presence of a consistent programme based on a consistent body of ideas and principles.

We remember too well the Operation Feed Yourself Programme under Acheampong. After its initial success the programme failed to offer any long term solution.

We trace the failure of that programme to the absence of any ideological frame-work in which it could be placed.

Ex-President Limann claimed that his ideology was Ghana while his Vice-President said agriculture was his. We are painfully aware of where their confusion took us.

Thus we believe that at this time when we should be planning and building our country, we should not shy away from elaborating that broad body of ideas and principles which alone can help us to decide on the strategies

and methods best suited to solving our problems — including those associated with food growing.

More than just that, a revolution for the people CANNOT be divorced from ideology. The working people all over the world have an ideology.

CSO: 4700/1278

RECENT APPOINTMENTS, ORGANIZED LABOR ISSUE ANALYZED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3380, 17 May 82 p 1296

[Text] NEW appointments by the Provisional National Defence Council have filled the remaining ministerial vacancies, and should tighten-up inter-ministerial performance along policy lines laid down by the full Council. The Legon law lecturer, Dr. Kwesi Botwe, becomes Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning. This appointment will give some assurance to progressives in Ghana about the direction of economic policy. At the time of going to press, we were uncertain about the background of the new Secretary for Labour and Social Welfare, Mr. K. K. Kwayie, but certain that the question of organised labour in Ghana today was hotter than ever.

Indeed, the acting TUC executive under Mr. J. R. Baiden, has launched a counter-offensive that looks foolhardy, to say the least. It has alleged that the PNDC "is afraid to tolerate the existence of legitimate, free and independent institutions that might question some aspects of the Revolution. They realised that the trade union movement was the most influential and outspoken institution operating in Ghana and must, therefore, be eliminated. The PNDC has adopted unworkable economic policies that are being forced on the workers and farmers of Ghana. They want to have a trade union leadership that will discipline workers to accept whatever policies are put forward by the PNDC . . . The political base of the revolution are the People's Defence Committees which have proved to be unworkable in the workplaces. The PNDC viewed the existence of the local trade unions as a threat to the supremacy of the PDCs at the workplaces . . . The Ghanaian trade union leaders are

among the most dedicated and talented leaders of workers in any country of the world . . ." To complete this bold attack, the TUC called for African and international trade union "support and solidarity in its struggle to maintain the rights and dignity of the labour movement to change its leaders through constitutional means and not through the application of such crude methods which will only create division, apathy and dissatisfaction among the workers".

Besieged, politically and sometimes physically, by the militant Association of Local Trade Unions, the retreating TUC executive has made the mistake of calling fire on to its own head by a dishonest and self-serving attack on the PNDC in order to focus labour rights and dignity around the fate of one set of leaders, mostly discredited. They have been discredited precisely because their leadership over the past decade resulted in "division, apathy and dissatisfaction among the workers".

The other appointments were Captain Kojo Tsikata (rtd.) as Special Adviser to the PNDC, Colonel J. M. Ewa (rtd.) as Chief of Staff, PNDC office, and Mr. P. V. Obeng as co-ordinating secretary to the PNDC. The by-now notorious "Campaign for Democracy in Ghana" was recently trying to promote Tsikata as an alternative to Flt-Lt. Rawlings in order to suggest that Ghana was in for a period of violent struggles within the military. Instead of joining the "Campaign" to conclude by this appointment that any or all of the Libyans/Cubans/Soviets, etc., have taken over Ghana, it is certainly more judicious to see this as counterbalancing, officially, the less-than-progressive influence of certain members of the PNDC itself on the

course of events in Ghana. P. V. Obeng's role is important, if only because the "patriotic front" character of the PNDC makes attacks possible from both the left and the right.

One recurrent feature is the mediation necessary between the burgeoning interventions of defence committees and even some secretaries and various managements. The PNDC must avoid any tendency to always appear to be placing checks on the development of popular participatory democracy. The contradictions between labour and capital cannot be wished away, especially in a neo-colonial economy in crisis. Raising the "banner of productivity" is not the same thing as advancing the transformation of Ghana's economy and society.

CSO: 4700/1276

BRIEFS

RAILWAY PROTECTION REQUESTED--The PNDC has requested People's Defence Committees in towns and villages along railway lines to set up patrols and vigilant groups to help protect the nation's railway lines. A Ministry of Information statement, signed by the Secretary, Mr Ato Austin, yesterday said the Ghana Railway Corporation had been alarmed by recent incidents of tampering with rail lines. These range from stealing of rail fastenings, insertions of sleeper keys into rail joints, to digging diamonds very close to the tracks. The statement described these as "criminal acts" and urged the PDCs especially those around Kade, where the incidents had occurred most, to help track down the offenders. It warned that revolutionary action would be taken against anyone caught.--GNA. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 13 May 82 p 3]

DIMITRON ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION PLANNED--A 21-member committee was inaugurated last Wednesday in Accra to plan the 100th anniversary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, the first President of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Captain Kojo Tsikata (rtd) who performed the inauguration in place of Mr Chris Bukari Atim, PNDC member, urged the members to relate activities planned to the Ghanaian situation. He observed that Ghana's present situation could be likened to that which Georgi Dimitrov fought and overthrew. Dr Victor Narh, president of the Ghana-Bulgarian Friendship Society, organizers of the anniversary, appealed to the Government to name the circle at the Tema end of the Motorway after Georgi Dimitrov. He also urged the Government to reconsider the opening of Ghana's embassy in Sofia, "taking into consideration the free offer of accommodation by the Bulgarian Government." The Bulgarian Ambassador to Ghana, Mr Costadin Giaorov, likened the speech of the chairman of the PNDC at his May 1979 Trial to that of Dimitrov in his fascist trial, and urged Ghanaians to rally behind the Chairman for the smooth progress of the Revolution. The committee is under the chairmanship of Captain Tsikata. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 May 82 p 3]

FUEL SENT TO NORTHERN REGION--The Petroleum Department of the Ministry of Fuel and Power has mounted an emergency programme to dispatch a total quantity of 60,000 gallons of gas oil to the Northern Region. Another consignment of 60,000 gallons is to be sent to the Upper Region. According to a release issued by the department, the operation followed information reaching the Ministry that farmers in both regions had been finding it difficult to plough their fields because of acute shortage of petroleum products. It hoped the exercise would solve this problem and enable the farmers to forge ahead with the agricultural revolution. The Ministry, therefore, appealed to the general public and the security agencies to co-operate fully with the tanker drivers to carry out their assignment with success. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 12 May 82 p 8]

SOCIAL SECURITY DEBTS--The interim management committee of the TUC [Trades Union Congress] has given employers 3 months to pay all arrears of social security contributions due to their workers or face the consequences. The social security national insurance trust should also give workers their up-to-date statements of their contributions. [Excerpt] [AB011550 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Jun 82]

PRIVATE STUDENTS' ALLOCATION ABROAD--The government will drastically cut down foreign exchange allocations approved for private Ghanaian students currently undertaking various courses overseas because of the precarious position of the country's foreign exchange. As a part of a general exercise to control the use of the scarce foreign exchange a committee has been set up to identify the non-priority areas which do not deserve foreign exchange allocation. Government sources said there were about 4,500 private Ghanaian students abroad. Other areas which will come under careful scrutiny by the committee will be remittances for business travels, medical treatment abroad and foreign travels by government delegations. The sources said private students purusing vital courses which would be beneficial to the country would be allowed transfers. Currently, there are no foreign exchange budget limitations set by either the Ministry of Economic Planning or the Bank of Ghana for the transfer of money for private students and business and government travels. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3380, 17 May 82 p 1352]

COCOA SHIPMENTS--A total of 92,260 tonnes of cocoa have so far been shipped by Ghana to her foreign customers since the December 31 Revolution. In addition, a total of 23,240.8 tonnes are at the Tema and Takoradi Ports awaiting shipment. Announcing this at a news conference at the Burma Camp the national co-ordinator of the Cocoa Evacuation Committee, Lt-Col. W. M. Mensah-Wood, said the committee was gradually making every effort to increase shipment of cocoa to avoid congestion at the ports. The national co-ordinator noted: "shipment to date is just satisfactory". [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3380, 17 May 82 p 1352]

ENERGY CONTRACTS WITH FRG, ITALY--Accra, May 12--Four major contracts worth 53.31 million cedis (19.38 million dollars) were signed here this week with a West German and an Italian firm by Ghana's Volta River Authority (VRA) and the Electricity Corporation. A.E.G. Telefunken of West Germany is to supply and construct transformers and a sub-station and carry out civil works for the first phase of the Volta region electrification project, at a cost of 24.55 million cedis (8.9 million dollars). It signed with the VRA, which is the sole agency for the development of Ghana's hydro-electric power. The Electricity Corp., which directs distribution of power in the country, signed a 28.76 million cedis (10.4 million dollars) agreement with Sadelmi Cogepi of Italy covering the construction of transmission lines. Completion of the projects is scheduled for October 1983. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 14 May 82 p 8]

BRAZILIAN COOPERATION PLANNED--Brazil has pledged to give immediate assistance to the country in areas of agriculture which need priority attention to increase production. Mr Agenor Soares Dos Santo, the new Brazilian Ambassador said this when he presented his credentials to a member of the PNDC, Rev. Dr Kwabena Damuah at the Castle in Accra yesterday. This assistance Mr Dos Santos said, will be in the form of machinery and other essential implements. He said there were plans to institute an exchange programme between Brazil and Ghana which would involve experts in various fields. The Ambassador also expressed the Brazilian Government's desire to foster good diplomatic relations between the two countries and also find solutions to the socio-economic problems facing the country. Replying, Rev. Dr. Damuah expressed gratitude on behalf of the government to the Ambassador and advised that the cooperation should be extended to cover trade between the two countries. According to the PNDC member, Ghana is prepared to trade in timber, bauxite, manganese and gold, adding "Ghana has something good to offer to raise the morale of the revolution". On culture, Rev. Dr Damuah stressed that some structures within the society needed to be changed and this would be based on our culture. "Outsiders are going to learn from us especially through our culture," he emphasised. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Apr 82 p 8]

EEC FOOD AID--The European Community is to grant Ghana 10,000 tonnes of cereals, 600 tonnes of butter-oil and 2,000 tones of milk-powder. According to a release issued in Accra by a delegation of the Commission of the European Communities (EEC) in Ghana, this followed a recent announcement of its 1982 Food Aid Programme. The release said the community had been providing food aid to Ghana on annual basis since 1977 and the food is delivered free-on-board at European ports with shipping arranged by the Ghana government. The food is sold on the local market and the proceeds paid into a counterpart fund to be used for development projects in the agricultural sector. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 May 82 p 8]

HEALTH OFFICIAL ON LEAVE--In line with the Ministry of Health's reorganization exercise, the director of medical services, Dr A. G. Beausoleil, is to proceed on an indefinite leave with immediate effect. An official statement said the principal secretary, Mr I. K. Boateng, and the principal assistant secretary, Mr W. G. Benissah, both in the Ministry of Health are to be redeployed with immediate effect. Also to go on an indefinite leave are two top officials of the Suhum cocoa development project pending investigations into charges of malpractices against them by the Workers' Defense Committee [WDC]. The order, which takes effect from next Tuesday, was given by the acting chief executive of the cocoa marketing board, Dr Kwame Gyamfi. In a resolution, the WDC said the two officials had been running the project in their own way to the exclusion of all others. The workers alleged that the two had been frustrating the efforts of the WDC in the discharge of its duties and that of late they had been playing some workers against their representatives in a bid to divide their ranks. Earlier at a rally, the workers called for the appointment of a competent agriculturist as project manager to save the project from further decline. [Text] [AB291359 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 29 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1308

GUINEA

BRIEFS

SEKOU TOURE VISITS SPAIN--Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party and supreme leader of the revolution, returned to Conakry today, Thursday, 27 May 1982 at 1520 from Madrid, capital of Spain, where he paid a state and friendly visit from 25 to 27 May in the company of his wife, Hadja Andree Toure, and a large official delegation. On his way to Madrid, the head of state spent one night in Rabat where he was received at 1730 GMT on 24 May by Prime Minister Maati Bouabid accompanied by members of the Moroccan Government, the personnel of our embassy and their families as well as Guinean students and trainees in Rabat. [Excerpts] [AB281033 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 27 May 82]

CSO: 4719/1020

SITUATION OF SAPELE PORT, OTHER PORTS DESCRIBED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 pp 1242-1243, 1245

[Article by David Ndifang in the column "Matchet's Diary"]

[Text] Sapele--

"PORTS are the gateway to the nation's economy" was one of the more didactic slogan's that received visitors on their way into Sapele for the opening of the new port here. The importance of ports in the mainstream of Nigeria's economic life was seen in the 1970s when port congestion became a regular and extremely costly phenomenon. It was for that reason that the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) embarked on a programme of port expansion, beginning with the modern complex at Tin Can Island, and rehabilitation and improvement at other ports, from Apapa to Calabar, via the multitude of ports in the Niger Delta. The ports programme was written into the Third National Development Plan (1975-80) with a total envisaged expenditure of N2 billion. Sapele port was one of those written into the Third Plan. According to NPA literature, the contract for its construction was initially given as a turn-key arrangement to Bouygues of France in July 1977, but "the soil condition encountered when construction work was commenced was entirely different from that assumed at the pre-contract stage", implying serious modification of the prepared design, but none of the new designs were at a cost which fell within the original contract sum. The project was thus frozen until the return to civilian rule, when following a review of all projects, a new contract was awarded to the German firm, Julius Berger Nigeria Ltd., at a sum of over N48.6m., and, as the Chairman of the

NPA Chief Tayo Akpata, said in his speech at the opening ceremony, Berger completed the contract on schedule to provide Nigeria's "second instant harbour," the first being Tin Can Island.

The port itself lies on the Benin River, some 6km. downstream from Sapele town, nearly 100km from the Bight of Benin at Escravos and a little way away from the old Sapele wharf, the historic timber port of the African Timber and Plywood Company. The new port has six berths (including one Ro-ro) where the old wharf only had two. As President Shehu Shagari said in his speech at the opening, Sapele is "renowned as one of Nigeria's oldest port cities. It first came into operation in 1897, with the advent of British traders and British colonial administration. All through the colonial period and up to the beginning of the last decade, this port played a significant role in the economic development of this nation". When, however, with the congestion of the seventies, and new ports were developed in Lagos, Warri and Calabar "Sapele was conspicuously left out". Thus, although continuing to function as a timber port, Sapele has had the impression of neglect and relative decline in its fortunes. This is where politics enters the situation. The speeches at the opening were an honest demonstration of the political aspects of Sapele port, couched in electoral terms. The President himself said that during his presidential campaigning in 1979 the citizens of the town of Sapele presented

him with an address of welcome highlighting the abnormality of the exclusion of Sapele from the national ports programme, and he had promised the development of the port. "Today's ceremony marks the fulfilment of that promise".

A MAJOR local interest was represented by the Orodje of Ororokpe, who on behalf of Okpe Chiefs presented the President with "traditional kola", and also put the port in the context of promises made during the 1979 elections by Senator Dafinone, the sometimes controversial NPN caucus leader in the Senate, who, as banners across the roads in Sapele reminded us, can claim Sapele as his home town, and had clearly played a role in helping to "deliver" Sapele, and the surrounding area to the NPN. The surrounding area, Okpe kingdom, or Okpe local government area, is one of the major segments of the Urhobo-speaking area in the south-west part of Bendel State. As the Orodje said, the Okpe kingdom covers one-third of the area of the entire Bendel South, and in all that area there is not a single institution of higher education. He also stressed the need to recruit workers from among the local community.

Abuja gateway

Other complaints centred on the road connecting Sapele with Benin, which, although in fairly good tarred condition, is already serving as the principal access road to Warri port, which was extensively developed in the 1970s, along which the juggernauts are already pounding. Chief Akpata had already described Sapele port as the "Gateway to Abuja". It is certainly the nearest port to the future federal capital, and both Warri and Sapele can be expected to be important access ports for supplies and equipment as the build-up to Abuja increases. There is also the traffic from the newly opened Delta steel plant near Warri, fanning out to the rest of Nigeria, just as there will be heavy traffic on its way to Ajaokuta where the major steel project is due to be completed in 1983. It was not surprising that Chief Akpata stressed the need for a dual carriageway, and drew attention to the bridges on the road that are "crying out for maintenance and modernisation". I can confirm that the two bridges over the River Ethiope on the Benin-Sapele road are unlikely to stand the sort of strain to which

increased heavy traffic will inevitably subject them. The Deputy Governor of Bendel State, Demas Akpore, who represented the Governor, went further (not surprising, perhaps, since Bendel is a UPN state) and called for a deepening of the port, and a railway extension into Bendel (an old dream of the area). He also drew attention to the wealth of ports in the state, of which only two have been developed.

The President in his speech was able to reply on one specific point. After mentioning that the Federal Government had already developed the road network system linking the port with the rest of Bendel, and with Kwara, Imo and Niger (which constitute the "primary hinterland"), he said that he had already instructed the Federal Ministry of Works to undertake "as a matter of urgency, the realignment and up-grading of the two bridges on this route so that they will move cargo to and from this port," which was understandably well received. If all this sounds a little like the kind of log-rolling in the states that goes on in the USA, it is the sort of thing that makes up much of the bread-and-butter of politics anywhere in the world. Bendel, one cannot forget, may well be one of the key states in next year's federal election, and the NPN wants it.

The atmosphere of the event, with the Okpe chiefs and many others in their traditional regalia, gave a remarkable sense of occasion. I was sitting next to Chief Onakposegha, Olorogun of Idjerhe, whose name was embroidered on his fan, and there were a variety of straw hats and smocks and ropes of pink and red coral beads, so characteristic of this region, as well as the red-covered top hats of the Okpe chiefs. Although at one point grey storm clouds seemed to be lowering, the sun was hot, the rain held off, and between speeches, the Harbours' Band showed the diversity of its talents, from highlife to "Edelweiss".

The NPA itself has produced some remarkable statistics on the expansion of its own activity in the last two decades. For example the total cargo throughout (dry and liquid) rose from 2.74m. tonnes in 1960/61 to 36.43m. tonnes in 1980/81; ship traffic in terms of number of vessels entered (including oil tankers) rose from 1,818 to 11,933 over the same period; the number of berths increased from 10 to 88, and the revenue earned rose in the same 20 years from about ₦6m. to a projected

₦274m. and expenditure from about ₦5.8m. to over ₦312m. (the latter again a projected figure). Personnel increased from 8,867 to 34,428. Such rapid growth has inevitably brought its problems, although the congestion question seems well on the way to being resolved. I even heard it expressed that Nigeria has been building too many ports in relation to projected traffic, but this is an error on the right side. There have been other ports in Africa that were deemed to be white elephants that have more than justified their existence. Both Cotonou and Lomé were sniffed at in their day, but look at the success of both of them now. Nigeria's planners, in any case, looking ahead envisage an industrial and commercial port (site unidentified) to "serve the West African sub-region", for which the President said about ₦48m. was envisaged in the Fourth Development Plan.

Omimi country

One Bendel port, actually not far from Sapele, that no one seems to feel will be in the immediate line for further development is Koko. This was a pet project of the Finance Minister of the First Republic, the late Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh, and one of my lunch companions was recalling the struggles that took place to stop its expansion, simply because it was seriously under-used, although for its two berths it was completely set up with installations, customs facilities, etc. It came into its own briefly during the emergency of the civil war, when it was used for evacuation, and other military purposes. Once upon a time Sapele was virtually Okotie-Eboh's town.

Although he himself was from Warri (part-Urhobo, part-Itsekiri), he had gone to school in Sapele, and had risen to the management of Bata Shoe Company in Sapele, before going into politics on the NCNC ticket. Already wealthy before going into politics, he waxed and flourished in office, and handsomely endowed Sapele with works and projects some of which were named after his own local appellation "Omimi-ejo" (river spirit). Since his assassination in 1966, and the dispersal, although not disappearance of his fortune, you don't see much evidence

of him in Sapele, although the Omimi companies still exist. But future students of Nigeria in the First Republic may yet come to write of the life and times of Omimi-ejo.

Budgetary Disciplinary Council of the State Inspectorate-General for Administrative Reforms to pay back the amount into the State Treasury and to face disciplinary and legal measures. He is also not supposed to carry out any official or private business for the next ten years, while awaiting the above measures against him. Mr. Bahounou Batende Leon was also a member of the CNU Central Committee and an unacceptable capitalist in the Cameroonian sense as could be found.

Commenting on the government's action against Mr. Bahounou, the weekly *Cameroon Tribune*, in its "Civic Challenge" column suggested the stiffest punishment to others found guilty of the type of crime committed by Mr. Bahounou. The *Cameroon Tribune* quoted the Cameroon penal code on crimes of misappropriation of State funds over half a million francs. The offender can be punished with life imprisonment and the defaulter's property confiscated.

When it comes to corruption in Cameroon, the question often asked is "who corrupts who, and who are the corrupt in the country?" Maybe the oil-boom and the discovery of other minerals and gas in the country will make some people over-rich in the midst of many in absolute poverty. Sky-scraper buildings spring up daily in both Douala, Yaoundé, Victoria and Garoua. Can Cameroon afford capitalists if these capitalists exploit others, cheat their governments and embezzle?

David Ndifang

NIGERIA

CENTRAL BANK GIVES STATISTICS ON CURRENCY

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 May 82 p 1

[Text] A total of ₦4,347.7 million was in circulation as at the end of December, last year, according to the latest Central Bank's monthly report. This amount of currency in circulation is the highest ever recorded in Nigeria. It grew from about ₦390 million in January 1972 to ₦2,180 million in December 1977. The average for the whole of 1981 was ₦3,818.7 million.

The graph representing the 1980 and 1981 trend shows a steep rising curve from March 1980, until the end of December, 1981. The currency in circulation was ₦2,642.4 million in January, 1980 and fell slightly by ₦29.1 million in February, 1980. It rose again in March to ₦2,667.8 million and continued to rise from month to month.

The currency in circulation at the end of December last year, represented an increase of ₦403.4 million or 10.2 per cent over the end of November, 1981 figure. Compared with the corresponding period a year earlier, currency in circulation for December, 1981 was a rise of ₦758.2 million or 21.1 per cent.

Currency outside banks amounted to ₦3,861.9 million or 88.8 per cent of the total currency in circulation in December. The remaining ₦485.8 million or 11.2 per cent of the total was vault cash.

The implication of a rising volume of currency in circulation is increased activities. With the credit squeeze, prices ought to fall to reflect the credit squeeze, but the import consideration now is whether the credit squeeze is going to lower demand more than the import restriction is going to lower the supply curve.

CSO: 4700/1271

MEASURES SUGGESTED FOR BLACK MARKET, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 May 82 p 15

[Article by J. K. Randle]

[Text]

IT now appears that the Nigerian underground economy otherwise known as "the black market" has reached really staggering proportions. All the indications are that the black market may have overtaken the legitimate open economy and it is the non-recognition of this factor that often renders government economic policies and financial strategies futile.

It is a vast underground network of ruthlessly efficient and lucrative enterprise. Needless to say, it totally circumvents taxation, customs duty, Central Bank restrictions etc.

The problem is not peculiar to Nigeria. Figures recently published in the United States of America reveal that the underground economy in the U.S. was estimated at 420 billion dollars in 1981, that is about 14 per cent of the Gross National Product.

Similarly, the underground economy in Britain has been estimated at about £30 billion i.e. 11 per cent of its Gross National Product. Neither is it a

new problem here. However, we have to find a new way of dealing with an old problem.

It is an inescapable fact of economic life that if you impose bad laws, oppressive taxes or unreasonable custom duties, you simply transfer power and decision making to a lower level, e.g. the Customs and Excise officials who become extremely powerful and very rich as a consequence of the transfer of authority by default.

Nigeria's present economic and financial problems attributable to structural factors. Apart from the abundant overdependence on just one product-oil, there is the basic imbalance between Nigeria's productive capacity and the amount of money in circulation. Wherever you have this sort of disequilibrium, the result is inevitably chaos.

At best importation can only postpone the agony. Indeed, if as the Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme disclosed recently, we spend N1.3 billion monthly on

imports, the interesting question is how much of those goods actually and physically enter the country? Rough estimates suggest that about 30% of those goods never arrive in the country; about 10% "disappear" at the ports while out of the remainder about 20 per cent are immediately "exported" across our borders to Chad, Niger, Benin Republic, etc. However, our present difficulties should not necessarily plunge us into despair. Rather, they should re-inforce our determination. After all our moments of failure sometimes provide the seeds of subsequent triumph.

Government must endeavour to re-order its priorities and cut down on waste. Contractors handling various government projects must be educated not to regard "mobilisation fees" as "demobilisation money" especially as the whole country is littered with uncompleted contracts and abandoned projects.

The government itself would have to make a serious effort to cut down on unnecessary bureaucracy as far as too much paper and file

shuffling inevitably leads to frustration and delays in the execution of projects. This is unacceptable at a time when every community is crying out for development. Indeed the greatest danger in the country is the fear of being left behind.

It is worth recalling that the President, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, recently declared that ".....it was disturbing that people now adore corruption rather than abhor it," but we would point out that the choice that follows from that is that the government should either make an all-out effort to deal with corruption or alternatively, government would have to reduce its domineering profile in economic activity so that corruption and inefficiency in the public sector are counterminded by vastly improved efficiency in the private sector.

Indeed, only last week President Mousa Traore of Mali spoke of corruption among officials "who encourage corruption and place their private interests above their administrative duties because they are engaged in a mad race for money."

Similarly, "The Times" of Zambia newspaper, while supporting President Kenneth Kaunda's condemnation of corruption, declared: "The indictment against Zambia's civil servants is that they don't report for work; they steal public money and property; they idle in offices; they lack integrity — they are guilty of every conceivable official disservice. The civil service should not be there at all as it is not serving a purpose. It is an evil service." Very heady stuff indeed!

As far as the construction industry is concerned, it must seek to persuade government that if it genuinely desires development both physical and otherwise, then government must regard the construction industry as its natural ally in the achievement of the worthy goal of spreading development throughout the country.

It is all very well for government to decide what and where to develop but the execution falls squarely in the ambit of the construction industry. It should be obvious that without the active co-operation of an active and dedicated construction industry none of the giant schemes can succeed. If the "Green Revolution" is to become a reality, then we have to accept that its parametres extend beyond the sharing of fertilizers and tractors.

Its success rests firmly on improving the quality of life on the farms and the construction industry has a pivotal role to play in the building of comfortable farm-houses, grain stores, refrigerated warehouses etc.

Equally, the Housing Programme of the Federal and State Governments can only become a reality if we succeed in creating a result orientated, virile and responsible construction industry.

It is therefore odd that government chose to single out the construction industry for the imposition of a 2% per cent tax on turnover when every other enterprise is assessed to tax only on its assessable profit after adjusting for capital allowances and losses carried forward from previous years.

Ironically, the construction industry was already paying a "special tax" varying between 10 to 15 per cent of turnover but this tax went not to the Government Treasury but to the "Special Agents".

It is a startling revelation to discover that the man or women who merely signed a piece of paper or authorised/awarded the contract made far more money in a few minutes than the man charged with actually executing the contract over a period sometimes extending over several years during which he would also be at the mercy of those responsible for effecting payment for work done.

I am sure that the construction industry, if it was given the choice, would readily submit to the 2½ per cent tax on turnover if it could be exempted from the 10 to 15 per cent "special tax"! Indeed, if the Government is truly determined to collect tax based on turnover, the obvious target should be the "Special Agents."

I would be the last person to suggest that the construction industry is overflowing with saints but I do believe

that having got to heaven, they should at least be given the opportunity to behave like angels! It is clearly incontrovertible that the industry offers abundant opportunity for upward mobility.

Many of today's giants started out off as carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, masons etc. but through diligence, hardwork, innovation, risk-taking and enterprise as well as good fortune, they have propelled themselves to the highest rungs of their chosen profession.

Also, it is not un-likely that if the Government would guarantee the availability of WATER AND ELECTRICITY throughout the country, wherever contractors find themselves working, the construction industry would readily submit to 2½ per cent tax on turnover.

To assess tax or non-existent profits is to impose additional stress and disruption on the cash flow of companies that may barely be surviving the trauma of sharply escalating wage rates, unpredictable import duties, incessant power failure and erratic water supply.

Recently, for about two weeks, the country was denied electricity supply because employees of the National Electric Power Authority (the almighty NEPA) were on strike. Shortly thereafter, transactions at the Central Bank of Nigeria were suspended while the Government carried out its "financial stock-taking" thus creating a severe bottleneck for commerce and industry throughout the length and breadth of the country.

It is probably an exaggeration to suggest that in those few days most companies would have lost their entire profit for the whole year. However, we should not be surprised when several months hence, companies present their accounts some of which would show substantial losses.

Some of those losses would no doubt be directly attributable to the disruption inflicted by the suspension of electric power and the disruption of the smooth flow of financial transactions. Where companies have made actual demonstrable losses from what sources do we expect them to find the money to pay taxes on non-existent profits? Are they to further deplete their working capital followed by the laying off of workers

who would probably be unable to find alternative employment? Or should they borrow money and incur additional interest charges in order to pay their taxes?

As of now, Nigeria is running a very worrying high cost economy and the vagaries of economic life dictate that even the best managed companies may not always make profits. Certainly not all companies would make profits. Construction companies cannot be regarded as exceptions. Particularly, the new companies with massive overheads, expensive managerial costs etc are likely to make losses during their gestation period.

Apart from the government, the construction industry is the largest single employer of labour and for that reason only, if nothing else, we should be wary of the social consequences of crippling their source of employment.

Equally, the construction industry is capital intensive — staggering sums are laid out on plant and equipment, many of which have to be imported since we do not produce them; and it is about time we started

producing them! turnover tax seeks to deny the construction industry legitimate claims for capital allowances as well as relief for losses previously incurred.

Also, the definition of what constitutes "construction" is vague and it has created a situation whereby companies whose activities are ancillary to the construction industry find themselves in the drag-net of the turnover tax. Clearly a case of "guilty by association."

Taxation is a very powerful instrument for revenue collection, redistribution of income and engineering social change. However, the discriminatory aspect of turnover tax could only be justified if the industry which is the subject of such tax is one that is redolent with anti-social or other undesirable characteristics such as the risk of cancer, disability through alcoholism, prostitution, drug abuse etc. It is therefore strange logic to impose a discriminatory tax on an economic activity whose social consequences are most desirable — everyone wants to live and work in a comfortable and congenial surrounding.

CSO: 4700/1271

NEPA WORKERS, GOVERNMENT REPORTED 'STILL AT WAR'

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 May 82 p 9

[Text]

THE trade dispute between the National Union of Electricity and Gas Workers and the Federal Government which threw the entire country into a total blackout last March, is yet to be resolved.

Mr. Kiri Kalio, the General Secretary of the Union told the Business Times last week that the series of negotiation meetings held with the Federal Government officials have so far not helped the situation.

The electricity workers with the National Electricity Power Authority are demanding among other things a radical review of the Onosode Commission on parastatals and government owned companies reports and the Federal Government's White Paper on the report.

When the disputes reached an uncompromising climax on February 26, NEPA workers went on strike and lights were not fully restored to the country until about March 9. Even then, some parts of the country did not have their electricity supply restored because some

NEPA equipment were said to have either developed faults or were damaged.

The union is agitating for an autonomy for NEPA if the Authority is to perform effectively.

Mr. Kalio cautioned that an agreement reached with only the Senior Staff Association of parastatals and government owned companies, the NEPA chapter, would not be binding on the junior workers particularly if the agreement is not favourable to them.

It is said that President Shehu Shagari has set up a special committee to negotiate with the Senior Staff Association of NEPA on the points in disputes. The setting up of the commission, is probably sequel to a petition forwarded to the President by the Association over the points in dispute.

Mr. Kalio said that his union is not particularly interested in agitating for salary increase but for improved electricity supply to consumers and increased productivity.

The union said that development projects by individuals and governments are often carried out without

bringing NEPA into the planning stage. He said that this attitude is adversely affecting the performance of NEPA. Another one is what he described as government interference in the running of the organisation.

Government red tapism, the union claimed, is responsible for the unavailability of materials and spare parts.

Another area, according to the union is the absence of adequate authority to take decision on some financial matters beyond the meagre sum allowed to run such a large organisation.

CSO: 4700/1271

MANUFACTURER PREDICTS SCARCITY OF LOCAL GOODS SOON

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 May 82 p 1

[Article by Roseline Umesi]

[Text] **S**CARCITY of locally produced goods may hit the country soon, because manufacturers believe that increased production is not possible under the recently announced economic measures by the Federal Government.

The Executive Director of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, Dr. Uma Eleazu, told the Business Times last week that the side effect, "is that many manufacturers will reduce the level of their production, while the small business organisations and importers will close down their business operation."

He said that this would lead to massive redundancy or unemployment, which would in turn increase the level of crime in the country. Other implications include scarcity and general increase in the price of consumer goods.

Dr. Eleazu said that the financial implications of the measures as it affects manufacturers is enormous. He stated that the increased cost of borrowing and the compulsory advance deposit of 25 per cent in respect of raw materials and 50 per cent in respect of capital goods meant that only very rich large manufacturing organisations can afford to fulfil these requirements. He also said that a lot of small scale manufacturers or assemblers will not cope.

The Executive Director remarked that the implication of this is that there would be a decrease in level of production, while there will be general price increase of consumer goods, because of the increase in import duty on most of the raw materials and the high cost of borrowing. This, he said, will impose economic hardship on the majority of consumers.

He said that the importers will find it

difficult to import the required consumer goods, because of financial constraints.

The manufacturers, he stated have been having a lot of problems in clearing their goods, because:

(a) They are being asked to pay the new import duty by customs officials, despite the fact that some of the goods arrived on or before the announcement of the measures.

(b) The manufacturers complain that the customs men refuse to clear the goods unless the importers get letters from the Ministry of Commerce stating whether the goods are on import licence. Customs men are asking for licences for goods which were not placed on import licence before the announcement of the measures, before they could clear them.

These problems are causing port congestion at the Apapa and Tin Can Island ports.

The customs officials on their own part complain that the directives from the Central Bank are

very complicated.

The new increased rate of import duty is retarding some importers from claiming their goods.

The Executive Director said that the measures would have been said to protect the manufacturers, if all these financial and technical problems do not arise.

Dr. Eleazu said that members complained that the oversea suppliers refuse to honour the outstanding letters of credit, because the government said that it has little foreign exchange.

The SGS inspectors' work has been complicated, since all the goods are now subjected to inspection. The implication is that even the goods below N10,000 which normally should have been exempted from CISS inspection are now recalled back to the ports of loading for inspection, which causes a lot of delay, Dr. Eleazu pointed out.

Forms M are said to be piling up in the Central Bank

without being
processed.

The Director said
that it is not possible
to generate raw
materials locally now,
because there was no
previous plan . He
said that it requires
long-term planning.

CSO: 4700/1271

CLOSING PRIVATE JETTIES SAID THROWING 4,000 OUT OF WORK

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 May 82 p 9

[Article by Jackson Imafidon]

[Text]

THE sealing off of private jetties in Lagos has thrown 4,000 dockworkers out of their jobs.

Private jetties were closed down on the orders of the Federal Government in a new onslaught against smugglers.

The introduction of the austerity programme is aimed at improving the state of foreign reserve which was reported to be on the decline lately. A lot of smuggling activities are said to be carrying out in the private jetties which was outside the strict control of the Nigeria Ports Authority.

The President of the Dockworkers Union of Nigeria, Mr. J. Ogunleye said that his union National Secretariat is being besieged daily by the displaced dockworkers who want to be redeployed to other contractors operating at the Tin Can Island and Apapa Ports.

The president added that although his union is in full support of the Federal Government's economic measures to sustain our economy, it is equally worried over

the fate of the members of his union who are being thrown out of their jobs as a result of the sealing off of private jetties.

Mr. Ogunleye explained that sealing off to private jetties would from all probability not stop smuggling of goods into the country, because according to him, the bulk of smuggling activities are carried out through our land border.

Re-deploying the displaced dockworkers, he said, is not an easy task because many stevedoring contractors would have not enough jobs to enable them absorb the displaced dockworkers.

Last week, the displaced dockworkers were seen at the offices of the National Dock Labour Board at Orile-Iganmu, Lagos. The Executive Secretary of the Board, Mr. S. Bassey said that his Board was not very definite on the exact number of workers involved in the displacement at the private jetties.

He added that the Board was working hard to ensure that all the dockworkers who have lost their jobs at the private jetties are reassigned to other Stevedoring contractors operating at the Lagos ports.

Mr. Bassey said that his Board cannot give an assurance that all the displaced dockworkers from the private jetties would be absorbed into the services of the remaining stevedoring contractors in the Lagos ports.

He said that there is mobility of labour in the dock industry because all the contractors are under obligation to employ only dockworkers in service and registered with the NDLB. What the workers would lose now, is only identity as they move from one employer to another, he said.

The ships currently berthing in the private jetties will have to be moved to the Lagos Ports where they will be off-loaded.

The NDLB explained that would mean more jobs for the contractors in the Lagos ports as these ships from the private jetties would be

shared among them. Stevedoring contractors in the private jetties are the worst hit because with the seal off of the private jetties, they have been deprived of their operational areas.

By last week, official sources, said that the Federal Government was going to review its seal off orders on the private jetties. Some government agencies also operate from the private jetties and this is likely going to soften the Federal Government hard line on the private jetties.

Observers in the ports industry are of the view that with the ban placed on the importation of many foreign goods, activities at the ports in due course are going to reduce with the resultant effect of many more dockworkers losing their jobs.

The source added that other service companies in the ports industry are definitely going to be affected by the economic crisis now plaguing the economy of Nigeria.

PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS WORKERS SIGN AGREEMENT

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 May 82 p 9

[Text]

A COLLECTIVE Agreement has been signed between the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers and the management of Texaco Nigeria Limited (TOPCON).

The agreement was signed in Lagos last week by representatives of both parties.

Mr. J.E. Robinson the General Manager of Texaco, signed for the management of his company while Messrs O. Kokori the General Secretary and A. Okougbo the Assistant General Secretary respectively signed for the workers.

In a short speech before the signing ceremony, Mr. Robinson enjoined the workers to identify themselves with the problems and aspirations of the company to ensure peaceful industrial relations.

He warned the workers of the hard time ahead because of the present economic crisis

in the country and the austerity programme of the Federal Government to combat the uncomfortable economic situation. There might be cause to lay off some workers, he forecast if the situation does not improve for the better.

In response, Mr. Kokori said that the Nigerian workers are quite appreciative of the country's economic crisis and are therefore willing to co-operate to resuscitate it. The snag, he added, is that our economy is the worst exploited in the world.

Our leaders and foreigners, he said, gang up to exploit the Nigerian working masses. He pointed out that to retrench oil workers now that the economy is experiencing some problems would be most cruel and a gross exhibition of ingratitude to the workers who have laboured all these years to bring the country to the position it is now.

CSO: 4700/1271

FOOD, TRANSPORTATION PRICES NOW SAID HIGHER

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 May 82 p 9

[Text]

WORKERS in the country have started to bear the brunt of the recently announced austerity measures taken by the Federal Government.

The measures are aimed at rescuing our fallen foreign reserves and also to develop preference for locally manufactured goods.

Even with the mere speculations of the Federal Government's intention to introduce an austerity programme in February, traders increased prices of their items of trade and when eventually the measures were announced, prices of goods and service were hysterically hiked.

Food items record the highest increase with the ban on the importation of food into the country. A bag of rice which sold for N35 early last month jumped to N85 last week in Lagos markets.

The bulk of rice consumed in this country are imported from the United States of America, Thailand and South Korea. The Nigeria National Supply Company and the Presidential Task Force on Rice have been handling

the importation and distribution of rice in the country. Dr. Umaru Dikko, the boss of the Task Force on Rice, had had cause last year to condemn the shoddy handling of rice distribution by top NNSC officials.

Some of the food items which prices have jumped are; groundnuts oil, semovita, milk, beans, sugar and rice. A tin of groundnut oil which sold for N13 in March has risen to N20 by last week while a medium size bag of semovita has jumped from N6.50 to N15.

The popular price of one dozen of peak milk which is N2.20 has risen to N8 and a packet of sugar has been hiked from 45 kobo to 80k by last week. The price of garri remains almost relatively at the old price of N8.00 a tin. The price of yam and other local food items have also jumped.

have been harping on the 5 kobo increase to grant themselves a one hundred percent increase on transport fares charged passengers.

A bus ride from Yaba to Palm Grove which used to cost ten kobo has now risen to twenty kobo. The inter state commercial vehicles have also increased their fares. For instance taxi fare from Lagos to Benin City before the increase on petrol was N12 but it has been increased to N15.

Transport

Transport fares also has been increased because of the increase in the retail price of petrol from 15 kobo per litre to 20 kobo. Commercial vehicle drivers

CSO: 4700/1271

PPA REPORTEDLY WILL PRESENT LIST OF CANDIDATES

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] **T**HE Progressive Parties Alliance (PPA) is to present a common list of candidates for the five elections to be contested next year.

This is one of the 14-points resolution adopted at its two days' meeting which ended in Lagos yesterday.

The meeting directed all the PPA leaders and governors to start immediately to mobilise the public to ensure maximum turn-out for the registration of voters.

In this connection, the meeting called on FEDECO to announce in details the dates, venues and procedures for the registration of voters.

In the communique, read by the summit chairman, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, the Alliance urged FEDECO to announce the time-table leading up to the elections of 1983 and fix the exact dates of the five elections.

The meeting considered the state of the nation's economy and the harmful effects which the fiscal measures of the Federal Government might have on the economic development of the country and on the individual citizens.

It noted that statutory allocations paid to state governments every month had been falling steadily.

It was the view of the PPA leaders that the President should exercise his powers to ensure that each state has sufficient funds to pay personnel emoluments, other charges and special charges as approved by the

respective houses of Assembly.

The PPA reaffirmed its support for the demand of more states in the country.

It directed members of the four political parties in the National Assembly to set in motion the process for the enactment of a necessary legislation to create new states which satisfied the conditions laid down by the Constitution.

The summit appointed a high-powered committee to study the present fiscal measures of the Federal Government and recommend an alternative solution.

The communique was signed by national leader of the NPP, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe; the UPN leader, Chief Obafemi Awolowo; the PRP leader, Chief Michael Imoudu; and the NPP national chairman, Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya.

Governor Mohammed Goni of Borno State signed for the GNPP.

ANAMBRA STUDENTS WARNED AGAINST BEING USED BY POLITICIANS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 4 May 82 p 1

[Article by Oruruo Oggua]

[Text] THE Governor of Anambra State, Chief Jim Nwobodo, has warned Anambra State students in institutions of higher learning not to allow themselves to be used or manipulated as pawns in the hands of unpatriotic politicians or extremists who may not wish the state administration and the people of the state well.

Chief Nwobodo made the warning in Enugu during the 6th convocation ceremony of the Institute of Management and Technology which took place last Saturday.

Governor Nwobodo then appealed to the staff of the institution to resist any temptation that may remotely drag them into unhealthy politics that will be a disservice to and subversion of the state administration of which they are a part.

Governor Nwobodo commended the students union of the institution for the responsible manner with which it so far pursued its activities.

He commented briefly on the need for the moral tone of the institution to improve.

"It is the expectation of all of us to see that the IMT

leaves no stone unturned in embarking immediately on certain remedial measures directed towards a visible improvement in the moral life of the student population".

Earlier in his opening speech the Rector of the institution, Dr G. E. Emembolu, had recounted the spate of students unrest the institution had experienced in the past but expressed satisfaction that in their determination to build a healthy academic community the IMT for the first time in its history has gone through two academic sessions without unrest.

He described this new development as the dawn of a new era in the institution and attributed their success to team work and rapport between the governing council and staff of the institution and also, due to the mature and responsible leadership of the students' union.

As a demonstration of his appreciation the Governor donated two luxurious buses to the students and made available the sum of N65,000 for the welfare and encouragement of the various departments of the institution.

CSO: 4700/1270

AUSTERITY MEASURES REPORTEDLY LAY OFF 40,000 ABUJA WORKERS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 4 May 82 p 16

[Article by Rich Nmaram]

[Text] **M**ORE than 40,000 workers employed by some indigenous construction companies at Abuja have been laid-off by their employers following the present shattered economy of the country.

The construction companies said that the present monetary situation in Nigeria had placed them at a point that "We can no longer meet up with the payment of our workers".

A famous contractor who has just returned from

Abuja told the Daily Star that he had abandoned all his construction work at Abuja because the naira had ceased to flow from Lagos.

"I have sent all my workers away and promised them that work may resume any time the naira pipe is open" the contractor assured.

The contractor who said he was a member of the NPN front liner confirmed that about 98 per cent of all the contractors at Abuja have abandoned their work.

He said that a lot of

problems about money had been surfacing since the President announced measures to revitalise the sagging economy of the country.

Also speaking to Daily Star one of the affected workers just back from Abuja said "Many of us at Abuja are suffering because contractors who employed us just abandoned us there since two weeks ago and there is no sign of their coming back soon".

"Some of us have not received our salary for the past two months and as things look now there is no hope of getting it again" the poor worker lamented.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT URGED TO GIVE UP SHARES IN NEWSPAPERS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 4 May 82 p 16

[Article by Dom Ekpunobi]

[Text] THE Federal Government has been urged to give up its capital share in the Daily Times and New Nigeria newspapers.

Speaking at the launching of a new magazine the "OPTIONS", in Lagos the Chairman of the Nigeria External Telecommunications, Alhaji Ibrahim Tahir, said that the measure would give the newspapers the capacity to be free from bigotry and report objectively.

Alhaji Tahir referred to his earlier memorandum to the Federal Government on the issue and wondered why action was being delayed on the transfer of ownership of the newspapers.

He expressed the view that the complications of the political community and the tempo of events and their pressure have been a major force in slowing down the President's efforts to return the two papers to private interests and create a better climate for an independent press.

The NET chairman however believed that despite criticisms the

President and the NPN regimes were far more liberal towards the press than the country have been led to believe.

Continuing Alhaji Tahir said that the basic conditions and features of media practice in the country which he said include lack of maturity and objectivity still remained.

Compared to what the practice of journalism was in the First Republic Alhaji Tahir said "nevertheless, I believe and evidence justifies the belief that compared to the rhetorical, salacious brand of journalism in the First Republic steadily rising through the 13 years of military rule journalism in Nigeria today has progressed".

He stated that there was room for better achievement but warned that journalism should be cut off the ambilicus of the pipe-play the tune idea.

CSO: 4700/1270

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

OJUKWU EXPRESSES GRATITUDE--Mr Odumegwu Ojukwu has expressed his greatest gratitude to President Shehu Shagari and the entire people of Nigeria for granting him unconditional pardon and paving the way for his earliest return to the country. In a release issued in Ivory Coast where Mr Ojukwu has been in self exile for 12 years, Mr Ojukwu declared: "I will return home in the interest of unity, in the spirit of total national reconciliation and in the service of progress. I will return to my fatherland to serve the people at whatever level the people may decide." He expressed his profound gratitude to the president, to his (?cabinet) and to all Nigerians without whom this reconciliation would not have been possible and to President Houphouet-Boigny whose care [words indistinct]. [Text] [AB212154 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 21 May 82]

ZAIRE'S TIES WITH ISRAEL--The NEW NIGERIAN and the DAILY SKETCH comment on Zaire's decision to reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel. It expresses fear that Zaire's decision might motivate other African states to do the same. The NEW NIGERIAN would not want Nigeria to resume relations with Israel, but feels that the country should continue to maintain ties with the Arab states, which it says, have been protecting her interests in the wake of the oil glut. The SKETCH, on its part, says the Arab threat for Zaire for resuming diplomatic relations with Israel underscores the dilemma of developing countries that borrow money from them. It calls on Nigeria to make it clear to the Arabs that it is not because of them that she is yet to normalize diplomatic ties with Israel. In its second editorial, the SKETCH advises Ghanaian politicians seeking political asylum in Nigeria not to make the country a platform for attack on their country. The paper urges the Ministry of External Affairs to warn them not to abuse Nigeria's hospitality. [Text] [AB211015 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 21 May 82]

ARMY BANS POLITICAL SYMBOLS--Officers and men of the Nigerian Army have been banned from wearing vests or any other items of clothing bearing political party symbols. The ban order was contained in a circular sent to all units and formations by the office of the Chief of Army Staff. According to the latest issue of SOJA, a news bulletin of the army, the circular expressed dissatisfaction with some soldiers who wore political party vests in the barracks. It pointed out that the practice was inimical to the policy of the army which banned soldiers from taking part in partisan politics. It added that if not checked, the practice could corrode the image and discipline of the army. It enjoined commanding officers to educate their soldiers against involvement in partisan politics. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 8 May 82 p 1]

SPEAKER 'REPRIEVED'--Lagos, April 28--Moves to impeach the Speaker of Nigeria's House of Representatives, Chief Edwin Ume-Ezeoke, crumbled here this week as Members hailed him in and out of the Chamber. Some Members earlier had complained of the Speaker's "high-handedness" and had threatened to impeach him soon after resumption of sittings following the Easter recess. On April 2, some Members manhandled the Speaker on the floor of the House, broke the mace and claimed to have passed a vote of no confidence in him. But their proposed impeachment seems unlikely to take place after all due to a drop in the number of Members calling for the Speaker's removal, as 161 of the MP's formerly in support of his planned impeachment were reported to have back-pedalled. The Speaker is a member of the Nigeria Peoples' Party, which holds only 79 of the 449 seats in the House. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2893, 30 Apr 82 p 15]

CSO: 4700/1274

ZANZIBAR TO INCREASE FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 May 82 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text] **THE ZANZIBAR Revolutionary Government has resolved to increase its foreign exchange reserves by 10 per cent annually and to reduce its trade deficit with the Mainland beginning this year, it was revealed here yesterday.**

Opening a week-long meeting of the Zanzibar Planning Commission the commission's chairman, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, pointed out that because of stagnation in agriculture and high priced imports of manufactured goods, Zanzibar's foreign exchange reserves had fallen drastically.

"Low food production has led to massive imports which have eroded the reserves. At the same time our ability to export cash crops has fallen.

Zanzibar has been earning very little to build up the reserves," he pointed out.

Zanzibar generated an average of 400 million/- in foreign exchange annually from the sale of cloves and copra. The amount was inadequate to meet Zanzibar's requirements.

Worse still, he said, Zanzibar had been paying a lot of foreign exchange for buying fuel and manufactured goods from the international market.

Ndugu Jumbe, who is also the President of Zanzibar further explained the slump in

agricultural and industrial productivity had also affected Zanzibar's trade balance with Tanzania mainland.

Last year, for example, Zanzibar bought manufactured goods, textiles and food from Tanzania mainland worth about 140 million/- from the Mainland while she sold to the mainland cash crops and manufactured goods worth 34 million/- only.

"We cannot allow this situation to continue and that we should increase productivity to ensure that there is a reduction of imports and that Zanzibar's export potential is expanded," he said amid applause.

To attain these goals, he said, the Zanzibar government had re-structured its investment policy to place more emphasis on the production-oriented sectors of the economy rather than the service sector as was the case before.

Of the 513 million/- set for the development budget 312 million/-, or 61 per cent of the total budget was invested for the development of agriculture, industry and natural resources during the current development plan, he said.

During the forthcoming annual development plan (1982/83), the same investment ratio is to be maintained for the investment of 574 million/- earmarked for the plan, he explained.

Ndugu Jumbe, however, expressed fear on the non-utilization of funds allocated for various development projects. He said that of the 513 million/- set for development under the current annual development plan (1981/82), only 239 million/- had been utilized by last March.

"This means our plans are either unrealistic or the financial calculations on the planned targets were highly inflated."

"I plead to this commission to try and find the loopholes in the current development plan to ensure that the plan we are to launch next July is realistic," he emphasized.

CSO: 4700/1275

OFFICIALS, ENERGY TEAM TO DISCUSS NATION'S ENERGY OPTIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 May 82 p 1

[Text] TANZANIA's energy problems and options will come up for discussion today and tomorrow by Government authorities and members of an international energy team.

The team's advance delegation of four arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday morning and its leader is expected to fly in by charter plane from Nairobi today.

The team, visiting a total of 28 countries to discuss their energy problems and solutions will be led by Mr. Maurice Strong, the head of the mission for the North-South Energy Roundtable.

The roundtable was created two years ago to act as a think-tank on global energy issues.

Its purpose is to have dialogue between energy and development experts and policy makers at the highest level on international energy problems and ways to deal with them both at international and national levels.

The organisation has already published four reports in the last two years, one of which is titled "Energy and Development: Issues and Op-

tions."

The visit to Tanzania and the 28 countries in general is part of the project the organisation has recently embarked upon.

While in Tanzania the team would have talks with President Nyerere this afternoon and Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya tomorrow.

Talks have also been scheduled with the Minister for Water and Energy Ndugu Al Noor Kassum and other ministers.

Tanzania, like most other non-oil Third World countries has been facing energy problems due to the ever-rising prices of petroleum and dwindling forest resources.

Tanzania currently spends about 60 per cent of her export earnings on oil imports.

Mr. Maurice Strong is also Chairman of the Geneva-based International Energy Development Corporation.

The other members of the delegation who arrived yesterday are Mr. Kenneth Dadsie, the Personal Secretary to the UN Secretary General for Special Missions and the Director of the Beijer Institute, Stockholm, Sweden Mr Gordon Goodman.

Others are the Executive Director of the International Energy Development Corporation Mr Francisco Parra of Venezuela and a private Consultant on energy issues Mr John Foster of Canada.

Mr. Strong is scheduled to leave tomorrow afternoon.

CSO: 4700/1275

DEPUTY MINISTER GIVES BREAKDOWN OF NBC LOANS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 May 82 p 1

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text] THE National Bank of Commerce (NBC) had by September last year, issued loans totalling 10,260,918/- to 492 villages, financing various development projects, the National Assembly was told yesterday.

The Deputy Minister for Finance, Ndugu Venance Ngula told the House during question time, that, of the total loans given, 5.7 million/- went to finance commercial activities and 4.4 million/- for agricultural projects.

Villages in Rukwa region top the list of recipients of the loans with 219 villages in the region having received 4.1 million/- since the Bank started the programme in 1975.

Other major recipients are 63 villages in Iringa region which got 2.4 million/-, 55 villages in Mbeya region, about 2 million/- and 40 villages of Lindi region 504,452/-.

Ndugu Ngula said that villages in Mtwara and Singida regions had not utilised the facility at all.

The Deputy Minister was responding to a question by Ndugu Leonard Kaboboye (National) who had claimed that conditions given by NBC for village loans were complicated and unnecessary.

Ndugu Kaboboye, demanding to know how much the NBC had given out to villages and

individuals, also asked what steps were being taken by the government to make it easier for the villages to obtain loans from the NBC.

Ndugu Ngula told the House that the NBC gave loans to 1,812 individuals amounting to 96.6 million/- by December 1979/80 financial year.

About 55.7 million/- was given to 1,038 individuals in the last financial year, he said.

The Deputy Minister said it was not true that conditions for obtaining loans were complicated and unnecessary.

A village applying for a loan was among other things required to have registered as a co-operative, have a bank account, show books of account, have projects approved by the village government as well as sound leadership.

He said however that many villages have not benefited from NBC loans because they have no trained people to prepare project writeups.

The Deputy Minister said the government had realised the problem and the employment of village managers, now numbering 2,400 was one of the steps taken to solve the problem.

He however said villages should use other trained people such as community development officers, agricultural officers and other officials in the District Commissioner's offices, in preparing project writeups in loan applications.

CSO: 4700/1275

PRIVATE INVESTORS SEEK TO SHARE IN ZANZIBAR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 16 May 82 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text] PRIVATE investors from Mainland and abroad have indicated the desire to participate in Zanzibar's industrial development, the Isles Minister for Industries, Ndugu Rajab Baraka, has said.

The minister told the Isle Planning Commission that the Zanzibar Revolutionary government welcomed private participation in the industrial sector provided the investors "abided by Zanzibar's priorities and the Government policy to spread industries to Pemba island as well."

In this regard, he said, the Government was now processing applications made by prospective investors.

Ndugu Baraka told the Planning Commission that 90 per cent of civil and engineering works at the 100 million shilling privately-owned COTEX mill in Zanzibar

town had been completed.

He added that another privately-owned enterprise began producing mattresses early this year.

He said the two factories, when operating at maximum capacity, would contribute 40 million shillings annually to the Isles Treasury in form of taxes.

Meanwhile, the Zanzibar Forestry Department has 2,387 hectares of rubber trees since 1978. Isles Minister for Natural Resources, Fisheries and Tourism Simai Mmanga told the Planning Commission.

He said some 38 million shillings had been spent on land clearing and importation of seeds for the rubber project.

He said the Forestry Department planned to increase the land under rubber trees to 3,016 next year.

The two Ministers were reviewing the performance of their ministries port during the 1981/82

annual development plan and presenting development proposals for the forthcoming annual development plan.

CSO: 4700/1275

COMMISSION TO PREPARE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Excerpt] THE GOVERNMENT has appointed an 11-member commission to prepare anew the national agricultural policy, the Minister for Agriculture, Professor John Machunda, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The commission would make a careful study of current crop production trends and point out problems of agriculture production throughout the country, he explained.

The commission would also look at the factors behind varying performances in crop production in the regions in the past.

Professor Machunda said the commission would also study the problems which frustrated the efforts of peasants in the rural areas and agricultural work in farms owned by parastatal organisations and individuals.

The commission's recommendations are expected to enable the nation to increase its thrust towards the production of more food and cash crops.

The commission, under the chairmanship of the Adviser to the President (Economic Affairs), Professor S. Mbilinyi, is expected to spend four months on this task. It started work yesterday.

Members of the commission met yesterday at the headquarters of the Ministry of Agriculture in Dar es Salaam for a briefing.

Other members are the Chairman and Managing Director of the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB), Ndugu P. Magani, the Mtwara Regional Development Director, Ndugu R. Shirima, and the National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO) General Manager, Ndugu A. Kaduri.

Ndugu J. Semwaiko, of the Prime Minister's Office, Ndugu T.E. Banda, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Dr. B. Simon of the Tanzania Pesticide research Institute (TPRI) Arusha and Professor M. L. Kyomo, of the Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science of the University of Dar es Salaam, are also members.

Others are Ndugu S.A. Bulegi of the Prime Minister's Office, Adviser to the President (Rural Development), Professor J.H. Maeda, and Ndugu C.Y. Mpupua, of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The secretary of the commission secretariat is Ndugu Mpupua. Others in the secretariat are Ndugu B. Tenesi and Danstan Njau of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Ndugu Machunda said the members would visit some regions to enlist peasants' views on the national agricultural policy.

CSO: 4700/1275

TRC TO UPGRADE TABORA RAILWAY TRAINING COLLEGE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 May 82 p 3

[Text] THE Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) plans to upgrade the Tabora Railway Training College in an effort to arrest the current shortage of technical staff in the corporation.

The TRC General Manager, Ndugu Tom Mmari, said in Morogoro last Friday that the college would be upgraded with loans to be extended by Kuwait and Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau (KFW) of West Germany.

"Tenders have been received and evaluated and development in technical training is expected in due course," he added.

Ndugu Mmari was commenting on TRC's staff training programme during the ceremony in which President Nyerere inaugurated phase two of the TRC diesel locomotive workshop in Morogoro.

He recalled that prior to the split of the East African Railways Corporation (EARC), mechanical apprentices for the Tanzania side used to be trained in Nairobi, but they were now being locally-trained in conditions he described as 'very difficult.'

The TRC was training its own mechanics and electricians at Morogoro to cope with the increasing volume of work. The training is un-

dertaken with Canadian assistance, he explained.

He said the training in Morogoro was undertaken by converting one house as a hostel for 45 students.

"Still this is far from satisfactory since the demand is so great for staff of this calibre," the general manager said.

Ndugu Mmari said Canada had earmarked funds for a students' hostel and staff houses in Morogoro for all trades pertaining to diesel locomotive maintenance.

He explained that the Morogoro diesel locomotive workshop would require a total of 374 employees, of whom 251 would be qualified technicians, thus underlining the need for training more staff.

CSO: 4700/1275

KIBITI-LINDI ROAD CONSTRUCTION TO BEGIN IN JULY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 May 82 p 1

[Text] CONSTRUCTION of the 330-kilometre all weather Kibiti-Lindi Road, will start in July, the Minister for Works, Ndugu Samwel Sitta told the National Assembly here yesterday.

The Minister said construction of the road which is scheduled to take five years, will be undertaken in three phases. The first phase will be from Nangurukuru to Kilwa Masoko.

Ndugu Sitta, who was speaking during question time, said a construction of a camp with ten residential houses, an office and a depot, was currently under way and would be ready by next month.

The Minister was answering Ndugu B.G. Nnunduma (Lindi Rural) who wanted to know when construction of the road would start and if the government was aware of the negligence in the handling of the construction equipment for the project.

Ndugu Sitta said the government had already dismissed several workers in connection with the matter. He said the exercise of taking disciplinary action against irresponsible elements would continue.

Construction equipment for the road was ordered from Japan under a 100m/- Japanese credit.

Ndugu Sitta said construction of the first phase of the road would

be undertaken by a local contractor to be appointed before the coming financial year.

He said tenders for the construction of the second and third phase from Nangurukuru to Kibiti and Nangurukuru to Lindi, would be awarded to foreign contractors because of the complexity of the work.

In reply to another question by Ndugu G.M. Nhayahe (Newala), Ndugu Sitta said construction of the 1.3 billion/- Mbamba Bay-Masasi Road, would start when the country's financial position improves.

Asked why the proposed road should not be extended to Newala and Mtwaru, the minister said it was difficult to consider the suggested extension, for the original project itself was facing financial problems.

The minister also said work to repair the Mkomazi-Same Road will start during the next financial year with the arrival of construction equipment next month and July under a World Bank programme.

Ndugu Sitta, who was answering Ndugu Chediel Mgonja (Same), said his ministry had accorded the project high priority.

CSO: 4700/1275

COOPERATIVES TO TAKE PART IN DIRECTING TRDP OPERATIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 May 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] CO-OPERATIVE societies will participate in directing the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) operations when they acquire shares under proposed amendments to the TRDB Act, the National Assembly was told on Wednesday.

The Deputy Minister for Finance, Ndugu Venance Ngula told the House here that this would enable co-operatives to align the Bank's activities more towards rural development.

Under the amendment Bill, co-operative societies would by Presidential Order acquire shares in the Bank through an apex organisation.

Tabling the amendments, Ndugu Ngula told the House that the societies would benefit more from TRDB loans. He emphasised, however, that the co-operatives would be responsible to mobilise borrowers to repay Bank loans in time.

He pointed out that the Bank also borrowed from the international market and that unless villages remitted loan repayments in time, TRDB would fail to repay its creditors.

The Deputy Minister said this would turn away foreign creditors, plunging the Bank into liquidity problems.

Debating the Bill, Ndugu Joseph Mungai (Mufindi) asked the government to consider forming a Co-operative Bank to handle crop financing.

He told the House that this task would be properly executed by a commercial bank, pointing out that TRDB was a development bank.

The MP suggested that the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) to which the former Co-operative Bank was merged should initiate arrangements for its revival.

He said the new bank should be run jointly by NBC and the Co-operative movement, adding that

initially the NBC could form a department to deal exclusively with crop financing.

On problems in repayment of TRDB loans, the MP told the House that the Bank was partly to blame for failing to institute strict credit supervision.

Reverend P. Misigalo (Tabora Urban) told the House that TRDB loans alone would not solve the problems facing farmers.

"Peasants need more than that... how will the inputs loans help in cases of floods, drought, quelea quelea, armyworm threats and the menace posed by wild beasts?" he asked.

Winding up debate, Ndugu Ngula told the House that TRDB activities would be co-ordinated by NBC in districts where the former had no branches.

He explained that his ministry was reviewing TRDB activities to take them closer to the villages.

The Deputy Minister agreed that the Bank had low credit

supervision, adding that the Ministry had plans to provide it with adequate skilled personnel in the next four years.

Ndugu Ngula said by acquiring shares in the Bank, co-operative societies would have a say in its operations, including distribution of inputs.

On revival of the Co-operatives Bank, the Deputy Minister told the House that the government would study the proposal but suggested that immediate measures should be taken to remove rigidity in NBC to improve crop financing.

The Bill was unanimously passed by the House yesterday and the session adjourned until June 15 when MPs would start the Budget session in Dar es Salaam. The House members started leaving here Wednesday.

'INFLUENTIAL' PEOPLE VIOLATE LAW ON IMPORTATION OF TV SETS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 May 82 p 1

[Text] THE Customs Department has problems to book violators of the law restricting the importation of television sets into Tanzania Mainland apparently because some influential members of the public are involved.

This was disclosed by the Acting Commissioner for Customs and Excise, Ndugu A. Josiah, in a weekend interview with *Shihata*.

He said the customs department had impounded some 83 TV sets since the law was promulgated in 1974.

The interview with Ndugu Josiah was a follow-up on the appeal by a Member of Parliament last week for the government to reconsider its position on provision of television service for the Mainland. Zanzibar has television service.

Ndugu Josiah said there were people who were allowed by the Treasury to import TV sets "in the public interest"; or brought the TV sets into the country before 1974; or smuggled them undetected.

He said sets were also being smuggled in dhows and boats from Zanzibar. It was difficult for the customs department to arrest the smugglers because the customs department does not have enough patrol boats to cover the entire coastline, he added.

Asked if customs officers conducted house-to-house searches to book the culprits, Ndugu Josiah said: "It is not easy to book culprits by searching their homes because some of these are big people".

The Acting Customs Chief suggested that the present law restricting the importation of TV sets in the country needed amending to cover TV screens brought into the country for purpose of watching video tapes.

CSO: 4700/1275

TRC TO OBTAIN AUSTRALIAN EQUIPMENT TO REHABILITATE LINES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text]

THE Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) would soon secure equipment worth 30m/- from Austria to help in the rehabilitation of the corporation's aged railway lines.

The Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu John Malecela said here yesterday that the Austrian Government had already confirmed that it would supply TRC with four ballast trumping machines and four crushers.

Speaking during a short ceremony at the Dodoma Hotel where he received a confidential report on problems of TRC, prepared by a five-man Parliamentary Advisory Committee, Ndugu Malecela said the equipment was very important in the rehabilitation exercise. Tanzania's railway lines were built 80 years ago.

He said despite problems facing TRC its workers were doing a commendable job to service and operate a railway network to the hold.

The minister said his ministry would continue to look for financial and technical assistance from friendly countries to help in the rehabilitation exercise and urged the corporation to utilize such assistance in the best way possible.

The five-man Parliamentary committee on TRC was appointed by the then Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu Ibrahim Kaduma, to study problems facing the corporation and advise the ministry on the best ways of solving them.

The committee which started its work last August, comprises Ndugu E.K. Nsalamba MP for Mpanda — (chairman); Ndugu M. Samizi (Kigoma Urban) — Secretary; Ndugu Y. Lukoya (National); Ndugu R. Sembuli (Morogoro Rural); and Ndugu E. Ayila (Tarime).

The minister told the members to use their positions as the MPs to freely speak out on problems facing TRC for the benefit of other MPs.

Presenting the report, the chairman of the committee Ndugu Nsalamba, expressed hope that the report, not yet made public, would greatly assist in solving TRC problems.

He said, However, that TRC would only succeed in its services through increased cooperation among its workers.

The committee is a permanent body and Ndugu Malecela called on TRC workers to continue assisting it in its duties.

CSO: 4700/1275

ZANZIBAR TENDER BOARD 'INHIBITS TIMELY COMPLETION' OF PROJECTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 May 82 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text] *Shiata, Zanzibar*

DELAYS by the Zanzibar Tender Board in processing applications by construction firms for the procurement of building materials from Tanzania mainland were yesterday singled out as the main reason inhibiting the timely completion of projects on the Isles.

A committee of the Zanzibar Planning Commission reviewing the performance of the ministries of Education, Health and Housing for the 1981/82 annual development plan period, said most construction projects earmarked for the respective ministries were not completed because it took long for the Tender Board to approve purchases of cement, stabilising iron bars and roofing materials.

Ndugu Abdalla Natepe suggested to the committee that the government should be asked to allow public institutions to make purchases without passing through the Tender Board.

But other committee members maintained that such a move would defeat the purpose for which the Board was established.

Ndugu Edington Kisasi argued that, essentially the

Tender Board was set up to check against misappropriation and extravagancy in the use of public funds.

Admittedly, he added, the Tender Board has proved to be slow in its work due to the big volume of applications it received. However the cumbersome process was a necessary evil that should be maintained for the control of public expenditure.

The Chairman of the Tender Board, Ndugu Haji Ali Muhija who attended the meeting supported Ndugu Kisasi's contention, arguing that instead of condemning the Board, the committee should advance constructive

suggestions to help the body improve its efficiency.

Ndugu Thabit Kombo refuted claim that the Tender Board was a stumbling block to the performance of governmental institutions in Zanzibar. "Some of these institutions have failed to meet the planned budget because they do not have enough working capital", Ndugu Kombo charged.

It is for these reasons, he added, that parastatals on the mainland were refusing to supply Zanzibar with certain items or services on credits and instead were demanding payments in advance because many institutions in Zanzibar

have often failed to honour their debts.

Under the law setting up the Zanzibar Tender Board, no government department can undertake any major construction work, or make purchases amounting to more than 1,000/- without the approval of the Tender Board. The ceiling for parastatals is 4,000/-.

The committee later unanimously agreed that members of the tender Board, leaders of public and private construction companies in Zanzibar should appear before the Committee today to explain problems which hamper their efficient operations.

CSO: 4700/1275

BIT EXPECTED TO BEGIN OPERATIONS IN AUGUST

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 May 82 p 1

[Text] A new company, Biaahara Consumer Services Limited established last year by the Board of Internal Trade (BIT), is expected to begin operations this August, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The BIT Director-General, Ndugu M.A. Uriu, said the Company whose take-off was delayed by lack of premises, would begin with an initial capital of about seven million/.

It will first operate as a supermarket and, depending on the progress, form department stores which would spread from the city to the regions, he said.

He explained that the purpose of the company is to contribute towards public efforts to control retail trade and train individuals and consumer co-operators on how to operate and control retail business.

"In short, it is our small effort to contribute in the socialisation of retail trade in the country," Ndugu Uriu said.

He was optimistic that the new company whose share holders include national trading companies such as Agricultural Industrial Supplies Company (AISCO), General Foods Company (GEFCO), Domestic Appliances and Bicycle Com-

pany (BABCO), Building Hardware Electrical Supplies Company (BHESCO) and the National Pharmaceutical Company (NAPCO) would use their expertise to make the venture viable both in service and profitability.

The Director-General said that experts toured Zambia and Europe to study how to establish the company and their studies have been utilised after some adjustments conducive to the country's social economic conditions.

Ndugu Uriu said the company was a long-term plan to enable customers to get all their needs.

He said the company would begin with small-size manpower to avoid operational and financial problems, considering the supply of goods.

All the Regional Trading Companies (RTCs) are wholesalers and sub-wholesalers, "but we think that in big towns there is a need for a big, well stocked detail shop at the centre where consumers can go and get all their goods", he pointed out.

FLOOD VICTIMS IN KYELA DISTRICT NOW LACK FOOD

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 May 82 p 3

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt] FLOOD victims in Kyela District have complained of food shortage because they can not go to market places and reach other food sources.

Some victims, interviewed on Monday, said they were surviving on a single meal daily while others said they relied on water.

Aerial surveys over the affected areas showed that 17 out of the 22 villages hit by floods, were still surrounded by water on Monday. Ndobo, Lugombo/Mwaya, Mwambusye, Illopa and Lubaga villages are seriously affected.

"Food is our problem... We have some money but there is nothing to buy", lamented villagers at Kilwa. Others interviewed at Ndobo village said their food stock were swept by floods together with cattle, pigs and chicken.

"We have been surviving on tender bananas and rice retrieved from the floods. Sometimes we sleep on empty stomach", they explained.

The Kyela Area Commissioner, Ndugu Emmanuel Mgina, said they needed a big helicopter to send food supplies to village shops in the affected areas which could not be reached by other means.

The police helicopter, surveying the flooded areas and which was expected to return to Dar es Salaam yesterday,

was not appropriate for that purpose, he said.

Ndugu Mgina said some 70 bags of maize despatched to Ntabela Division at the weekend took long to reach there because the lorry hauling them was stuck at Tukuyu in Rungwe District.

Three Land Rovers, each capable of carrying six bags, were set to transport the food, he said. The vehicles would travel through Tukuyu to avoid floods on the direct Kyela-Ipinda Road.

Ndugu Mgina said another 70 bags of maize allocated for Unyakyusa Division would be diverted to Ntabela where most of the flooded villages are situated. Arrangements were also being made to send beans to the villages.

Ndugu Mgina said the second consignment of food, to be sold at RTC prices, would be channelled through the Kyela-Ipinda Road which was expected to be passable shortly.

"Our main handicap is transport. We have received three Land Rovers. But these are not enough because some will have to be used by officials to collect data on damages caused by floods", he said.

The fact-finding team, sent to the flooded areas, would also list down poor families who could not buy food. The

report would be sent to the Prime Minister's Office, he said.

There were no fresh floods yesterday. The dry spell which started on Saturday continued but officials gave ten days or more for the stagnant waters to evaporate. Other means of drainage have been ruled out because of the high water level of the flooded areas.

The flooded villages are mainly those lining Kiwira, Mbaka and Lufilyo rivers. Others are situated on the shores of Lake Nyasa.

District authorities have said the affected areas may face food shortage after the floods.

Actual figures of the amount of crop destroyed by floods are being worked out. But initial estimate show that some 8,000 hectares of paddy and other food crops were in water.

The other villages, which are partially flooded, are Kajunjumele, Kilwa, Tenende, Masebe, Itunge, Talatala, Ndola, Kyangala, Kikuba, Lukwego, Mpanda and Bwato. Others are Lusungo and Mpunguti/Ikama.

CSO: 4700/1275

TANZANIA

PARTY PAPER ASKS OAU TO RESOLVE RIFT

AB251651 Paris AFP in English 1633 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 25 May (AFP)--Tanzania's ruling party newspaper today called for the Organization of African Unity, 19 years old today, to resolve the rift over the admission of the Western Saharan Arab Republic and help consolidate unity on the continent.

The Swahili-language daily, UHURU, warned that the enemies of African unity were fueling the dispute "in their campaign to frustrate our valuable unity in Africa."

With the OAU's birthday celebrations, African nations will celebrate the increased membership and strength of the organization, the paper said.

"But African nations are supposed to bear in mind that their efforts to build the unity in this continent have displeased those who like to perpetuate our weaknesses so that they could continue to rule us and exploit our resources for their benefit," the paper said under a banner headline.

Meanwhile, a statement issued by the Namibian liberation support committee at the University of Dar es Salaam said that the conflict in the Western Sahara has tested the very fabric of the African unity.

The committee also emphasised the need to intensify the liberation struggle in Namibia and South Africa to bring the majority rule in those southern African territories.

Africa's political freedom would be incomplete without the independence of the Namibian people and majority rule in South Africa, it said.

CSO: 4700/1279

CIVIL WORK ON NEW THERMO POWER STATION COMPLETED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 May 82 p 3

[Text] CIVIL works in Tabora on a new '40 million/- thermo-power station has been completed and experts from Britain are being awaited to start installing four generators with an installed capacity of 10.5 megawatts.

The Tabora Regional Manager of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO), Ndugu Rene Pointe, told *Shihata* that some experts from Norway, currently in Mwanza working on some broken down generators, would arrive in Tabora this week to redress crankshafts of the new generators which were rusty.

The crankshafts are among machinery reportedly rusting in open air for nearly two years.

He said while the British experts were being awaited, TANESCO was now working to revive one old generator at the Tabora old power station to raise power output from the present 500 to 1,000 kilowatts.

Ndugu Pointe said some spare parts for reviving the generator had been received. Another lot was expected from Dar es Salaam.

Construction of the new power station, which started in 1979, was scheduled for completion last year. But it was delayed due to shortage

of building materials and the subsequent demolition of the foundation in the power house after it was found it did not meet the required specifications.

On Friday Mwanza town was plunged into total darkness following a fault in a generator at Mwanza South Power station.

Though the acting TANESCO Regional Manager, Ndugu Ben Mwang'amba declined to comment on the issue maintaining that he was too busy, sources said that because of the fault at the power station TANESCO could not run its two generators operating at Nyakato power station.

The black out which started before 8 o'clock lasted for the whole night and crippled industrial production and the municipality's water supply system.

Housewives had to resort to the lake water.

CSO: 4700/1275

MINISTER NOTES EARNINGS OF PEASANTS FROM SALES OF CLOVES, COPRA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 May 82 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text] **Shihata, Zanzibar.**

ZANZIBAR peasants earned 125,497,165/- between July 1981 and last April from the sale of cloves, clove stalks (makonyo) and copra, the Isles Minister for Trade, Ndugu Idi Pandu said over the weekend.

He said the Isles peasants sold 6,106 tonnes of cloves, 4,735 of copra and 497 tonnes of clove stalks to the State Trading Corporation (STC).

The clove stalks are used for extraction of clove oil.

Presenting a report on his Ministry during the 1981/82 annual development plan, the Minister told the Isles Planning Commission meeting that the three products brought in 472 million/- in foreign exchange.

The Minister said the planned target for next year is to raise the export of cloves by 15 per cent, adding that the export of copra would be stopped for a while in order to satisfy the local market with coconut oil and soap.

For over a year now, coconut oil and washing oil

whose main ingredient is copra have been in short supply mainly because peasants were reluctant to sell the dried buts to ZTC because of low prices.

However, the situation has improved a bit since March when the government increased producer prices for copra by 50 per cent to 7/50 per kilogramme.

The Minister told the Commission that his Ministry's major task would be to strengthen regional trading companies to facilitate the implementation of the government's declared policy to enhance the role of public owned commercial institutions instead of private business ventures.

He said that measures to reduce Zanzibar's trade deficit with Tanzania Mainland would be enhanced, by the Ministry and its commercial institutions.

GOVERNMENT RAISES PRICES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 May 82 p 1

[Text] THE Government has raised the prices of premium and regular petrol and other petroleum products to counter the rising fuel importation, production and transportation costs, according to a statement issued by the National Price Commission in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The statement said the new prices became effective yesterday. The newer premium and regular oil prices would affect all regional headquarters while those of other petroleum products would be confined to Dar es Salaam only.

It said the new retail price for premium petrol would now be 9/75 a litre instead of 9/35 and that of regular petrol 7/65 a litre instead of 7/25.

In Dar es Salaam, cooking gas will now sell for a maximum of 5/65 per kilogramme instead of 5/265 per kilogramme.

Wholesale prices for industrial diesel in the city are 3/887 a litre instead of 2/405; furnace oil 2/915 per litre instead of 2/134; and jet A 14/028 per litre instead of 3/546.

Other fuel price rises in the city are retail prices for kerosene 4/60 a litre instead of 3/35 and diesel at 4/55 per litre instead of 3/90.

Explaining the increases, the statement said that the price of a barrel of imported crude had risen by 5.2 per cent since Tanzania reviewed fuel prices in November 1980.

At that time, the price of one barrel of imported crude was US\$ 33.602 while now the price averaged US\$ 35.376 per barrel.

It said that the TIPER refinery's fixed costs had risen from six million shillings in 1980 to seven million shillings this year and the variable costs had increased from 0/829 in 1980 to 1/556 this year.

Fuel transportation costs by rail had risen by 15 per cent and the road transport charges had also gone up, the statement added.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Transport and Communications has announced an increase of 48 per cent in the road transportation rates for fuel products to counter rising operational costs — including the increased prices of vehicles, tyres, spare parts and workers' minimum salaries.

The new rates took effect yesterday.

A statement issued by the ministry in Dar es Salaam yesterday said that the rates on murram roads would now be 1/50 per 1000 litres for every kilometre instead of 1/-.

The rates on gravel roads will be 2/- per 1000 litres on every kilometre instead of 1/35.

The last time the Government revised the rates was in December 1979 when the rates rose from 65 cents per 1000 litres

for every kilometre to 1/- and from 1/15 per 1000 litres of every kilometre to 1/35 for gravel roads.

CSO: 4700/1275

NASACO EXPECTS BEFORE TAX PROFIT BY END OF JUNE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 May 82 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text] THE National Shipping Agencies Company (NASACO) expects a profit of 22m/- before tax by the end of this June from its 1981/82 operations. Total income is expected at 67m/-.

The NASACO General Manager, Ndugu C.B. Simfukwe, told the company's Master Workers Council meeting in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the profit was below the projected 28m/- by 21 per cent while the income by four per cent from the projected 70m/-.

He noted that the performance recorded little increase compared to 1980/81 when the company netted a profit of 21m/- from an income of 66m/-.

Ndugu Simfukwe pointed out that this year's performance reflected how the company was being affected by the current adverse economic situation.

This, he said, was due to the drop in imports due to the country's reduced purchasing power and the fall of exports like cotton, sisal and cashewnuts whose crop was affected by bad weather.

This also included the dwindling in imports for countries like Zambia, which use Dar es Salaam Port.

Tabling his company's budget for 1982/83, Ndugu Simfukwe told the Master Workers Council that the company has projected an income of 76m/- during the year with a profit of 29m/-.

The projections are above this year's earnings by 14 and 27 per cent in income and profit respectively.

Ndugu Simfukwe explained that shipping activities were expected to bring in 63.4m/- with expenditure estimated at 20.1m/- while the clearing and forwarding section would generate 2.6m/-.

Transportation, cargo storage and other activities are expected to earn the company a total of 7.1m/-.

He said general expenditure was, however, estimated to increase by 7 per cent from 44.5m/- during the current budget to 47.8m/- next financial year.

The increase, he said, was due to frequent price rises on items used in operations. "We have, however, tried to cut down unnecessary expenditure in response to the Party and Government's call to parastatals to minimise their operational costs," he added.

He said the company planned to spend 62m/- for the construction of offices, workers quarters and godowns in Dar es Salaam and Mtwara while 4.4m/- has been earmarked for the pur-

chase of office equipment and saloon cars.

Earlier, the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, who officially opened the meeting, commended NASACO workers for their good performance in the last two years.

Ndugu Mchumo advised NASACO to co-operate with the newly established Central Freight Bureau to avoid exploitation by capitalist ship owners who charged high freight rates.

He said NASACO had a vital role to play in the national economy since about 90 per cent of the country's imports and exports passed through its hands.

POLICE SEIZE TEA, COFFEE TO HAVE BEEN EXPORTED ILLEGALLY TO EUROPE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 May 82 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text] **DAR ES SALAAM** Port police have intercepted 380 tea chests and 300 cartons of raw coffee — all worth about 850,000/- — at the city's harbour, the Port Police Commander Ndugu Ali Juma Guguru said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Ndugu Guguru said the tea and raw coffee were to have been exported to Europe illegally.

He told the *Daily News* that the port police intercepted the 380 tea chests packed in two containers on April 28 this year.

He added that the containers had been placed in Shed Number Six at the port, and were intended to be loaded aboard a foreign ship.

Ndugu Guguru said the 380 tea chests belonged to the Tanzania Tea Authority (TTA) and were valued by the police at about 700,000/-.

He said the 380 tea chests were part of the 460 tea chests loaded in two railway wagons at Mponde, Mombo, in Lushoto District some time last month destined for Dar es Salaam.

During investigations into the intercepted tea, he said, the last week of last month, the police found the two wagons at Ilala Goods Shed empty.

TTA officials told the police that although the

authority had expected the two wagons from Mponde last month, no tea was received.

Ndugu Guguru said, According to TTA officials, the authority did not know of the arrival of the Mponde tea in Dar es Salaam until after TTA had been approached by the police.

He explained that the tea chests were transferred from the wagons into the containers but did not reveal the place where the transfer was done.

But, he said, the containers had been removed from the Shed Number Six and were now at the port police station.

Ndugu Guguru said some 300 cartons of raw coffee, worth about 150,000/- were intercepted by the police last Tuesday morning aboard a Polish vessel at the Dar es Salaam harbour.

He said the ship's crew claimed to have bought the coffee from Tanzania Tea Blenders although none of the crew had documents relating to the alleged purchase.

Ndugu Guguru said some 30 members of the crew were questioned by the police in relation to the raw coffee. Investigations were still going on and the vessel was still at the Dar es Salaam port, he added.

CSO: 4700/1275

DROUGHT TO CAUSE SHARP DECLINE IN COFFEE PRODUCTION IN ARUSHA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 May 82 p 3

[Excerpt] A SHARP decline in coffee production has been predicted in Arusha Region during the 1982/83 crop season, *Shihata* has reported.

The region's Agriculture Development Officer, Ndugu Stephen Mmari, has attributed decline to drought that the region experienced in March. He, however, did not indicate the extent of the decline.

In his recent review of the prevailing situation, Ndugu Mmari said that other cash and food crops would also be adversely affected by the drought.

Smallholder coffee growers in Arusha Region increased their coffee output from 5.9 million kilogrammes in 1979/80 to 8.68 million kilogrammes in 1980/81. During the 1981/82 season, production dropped to 6.28 million kilogrammes and the predicted decline would be the second in two years, he said.

The review also paints a gloomy picture on the region's food situation. It says that in Mbulu, Hanang and Kiteto districts, maize and wheat farmers who expected long rains between December and January, got none.

"They planted twice but their crops dried up. When it started raining early last month,

they were already disheartened," the review says.

The region's hope for self-sufficiency in food would entirely depend on rains continuing till the end of May in Karatu area and Arumeru District where the survival of beans, wheat and maize would then be assured.

CSO: 4700/1275

ZANZIBAR AGRICULTURE MINISTRY DEVELOPS HIGH-YIELD RICE SEEDS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 May 82 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text]

THE Zanzibar Ministry of Agriculture has produced 334 tonnes of Surinam, Super and Taiwan fast growing and high yield rice seed varieties since the government began a seed multiplication programme five years ago.

The Isles Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Hassan Nassoro Moyo, told the Zanzibar Planning Commission that trial production on the seeds by FAO experts at Mwera Valley in Zanzibar has revealed that as much as 70 bags of paddy can be harvested from one acre compared to the traditional seeds whose maximum yield is eight bags per acre.

He said the Ministry had launched a campaign to encourage peasants to use the new varieties and use efficient agricultural methods to boost paddy production in the Isles.

The government has prepared 288 hectares of low land out of which 130 hectares had been planted with the new seeds under irrigation farming, Ndugu Moyo said.

The Minister, explained that his Ministry planned to use 29 million/- next year to expand the acreage under irrigation and to continue with the seed multiplication and research on the new seeds.

The main problem hindering the Ministry's efforts was lack of funds to meet the planned objectives, Ndugu Moyo said, adding that last year, for instance, his Ministry requested for 253 million/- for its

projects but only 80 million/- was released by the Treasury.

On the cash-crop diversification programme, Ndugu Moyo explained that during the forthcoming annual development plan, cultivation of cardamom and coconut trees as key supplementary crops to cloves would receive maximum attention.

The Minister said the acreage under nursery farms for the development of cardamom and coconut seedlings were to be raised to about 400 hectares.

On livestock development, Ndugu Moyo said 76 per cent of the planned targets for the 1981/82 period were successfully implemented.

He said 422 dairy cattle for state dairy farms were purchased and 6,000 other Boran cattle from Kenya were at Makurunge Ranch to improve the genetic potential of Zebu cows now dominating the ranch.

CSO: 4700/1275

SOAP MAKERS SEEK TO SECURE RAW MATERIALS FOR THEIR INDUSTRY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 May 82 p 3

[Text] REPRESENTATIVES of the 18 soap cottage industries now closed down for lack of acid oil meet in Mwanza next week to chart out a joint strategy for securing raw materials for their industries.

Shihata has reported.

The Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) Regional Representative, Ndugu A.H. Mola, said in Mwanza yesterday that the soap manufacturers would meet on Wednesday under SIDO to consider how they could jointly secure raw materials for their work.

After the meeting, Ndugu Mola said the representatives would call on the Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Daniel Machemba, to brief him on their problems and seek help to overcome them.

He said the meeting would put forward proposals with the aim of securing a fixed quarter of acid oil from VOIL. VOIL has refused to sell any of the oil to the industries.

The representatives would also discuss the possibilities of securing raw materials including oil from other sources within the country jointly. The other raw materials include caustic soda, coconut oil, palm oil and others.

The soap manufacturers are also expected to discuss the possibility of approaching the Bank of Tanzania for an import

licence to purchase from overseas tallow (animal fat) for making soap as well as equipment used in the soap making process.

They will also consider a proposal to amalgamate all the small industries that deal in the manufacture of laundry soap with the aim of establishing one big soap industry in the region with modern equipment.

The 18 small industries are now lying idle for lack of acid oil which is being produced by VOIL in Mwanza.

VOIL which has 7,000 drums of the acid oil in stock and production capacity of 120 drums daily on three shifts has refused to sell any of the oil to the small industries maintaining that it was using the oil for its soap unit. The soap unit uses 60 drums daily.

SUPPLY OF GREENS, STAPLES, FRUIT DECLINES IN DAR ES SALAAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 May 82 p 3

[Text] THE supply of greens, staples and fruit from Tanga, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Regions has drastically dwindled in the past few days, pushing up prices of some by almost 100 per cent in Dar es Salaam markets and stalls.

Supply shortfalls of vegetables and fruit follow a decrease in the number of transporters willing to ferry commodities because of bad roads.

According to the Planning and operations Manager of the Kariakoo Market Corporation, Ndugu S. Chijoriga, the few transporters still willing to ferry commodities had, however, increased their charges. Many vegetable dealers now found it uneconomical to make trips to Dar es Salaam.

A random sampling of prices of vegetables and fruit showed increases of between 75 to over 100 per cent. A bunch of cooking bananas (mchale), for instance has shot up to 150/- from 90/- only last month.

A bag of sweet potatoes now fetches 500/- instead of 280/-. Prices sell at double

their prices last month.

Ndugu Chijoriga said northern and central regions had now become the main and the only reliable, suppliers of vegetables and other green staples consumed in Dar es Salaam.

He said Morogoro and Iringa Regions supplied a large quantity of potatoes, cassava, tomatoes, cabbages, carrots and citrus fruit.

Mbeya Region is the main supplier of peas and cooking bananas (Bukoba and Mwanza type) while Singida Region supplies onions.

He said that Lushoto, Muheza and Korogwe Districts in Tanga Region, famous for regular supplies of yams, oranges and tomatoes, had now almost ceased sending them to this region.

CSO: 4700/1275

TANZANIA

YUGOSLAV FOOD TESTING EQUIPMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 May 82 p 3

[Text] YUGOSLAVIA yesterday granted to Tanzania equipment and chemicals for use in food testing and analysis worth 1m/-.

The equipment and chemicals, to be used by the Tanzania Industrial Development Organisation (TIRDO), were granted within the framework of the joint United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and the Yugoslavia Programme for International Co-operation through the country's Federal Committee for Energy and Industry.

Speaking at the handing over ceremony at TIRDO offices in Oysterbay, Dar es Salaam, the Deputy Minister for Industries, Ndugu E.C. Mwanansao, said the equipment and chemicals would greatly help build up a viable food testing and control technology capacity in the country.

The consignment, also falling within the auspices of the Tanzania-Yugoslavia Joint Commission on Economic and Technical Co-operation that came into being in 1962, was handed over by the Yugoslav Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu D. Ivan Ivezkovic.

CSO: 4700/1275

BRIEFS

ZANZIBAR PLANNING COUNCIL MEETING--Zanzibar Planning Council begins its week-long meeting today to discuss and adopt Zanzibar's 1982/83 annual development plan which will be presented to the council by the Minister of State (Planning), Ndugu Mohamed Faki. The council, consisting of over a hundred members, is expected to review Zanzibar's current annual development plan Shihata reported from Zanzibar yesterday. According to the 1980 Zanzibar Constitution, annual development plans for the Isles are ratified by the Zanzibar House of Representatives after they had been adopted by the Planning Council and the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 May 82 p 1]

OIL DEPOT EXPANSION--BP Tanzania Limited plans to spend 25 million/- this year for improvement, putting safety measures and expanding the capacity of the oil depot installation in Dar es Salaam to hold increased dem and of fuel and other petroleum products. The company has also set aside 10 million/- for maintenance work of its plant equipment and building a new loading gantry. This was said in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the BP Managing Director, Mr. N. Callander, when addressing his company's Workers Council which met to review the 1981 budget and examine the one for this year. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 May 82 p 3]

CCM MEMBER ON SOVIET FARMING--Tanzanians have been called upon to concentrate more on learning new agricultural techniques in order to improve the country's farm output. Speaking on arrival from a three-week tour of the Soviet Union, a member of a three-man CCM delegation said the Soviet Union had scored great agricultural advancement and Tanzania had a lot to learn from them. The member, Ndugu A. F. Masatu from the Party Headquarters, said Tanzania could emulate Soviet Union's agricultural technology to improve her food production. Ndugu Masatu who was accompanied by a member of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC), Ndugu Daudi Mandanda and the Tunduru District Party Secretary, Captain Theodos Kasapira said the Soviet Union was using very good irrigation systems and simple harvesting equipments. He cited a tea picking machine which if made available to Tanzania could reduce the work-load experienced by farmers on tea plantations. He said the equipment could be locally manufactured. Ndugu Masatu said that the Soviets had also managed to be very successful in agriculture due to good leadership and through giving incentives to farmers. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 May 82 p 3]

MAIZE FROM ZIMBABWE--Tanzania will receive 40,000 tons of maize worth 92,630,000/- from Zimbabwe between May and August through a grant from several donor countries. The Planning Advisor for the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in Tanzania, Mr. J. Jansonius, told Shihata in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the first consignment of 10,000 tons was scheduled to arrive next Tuesday. Mr. Jansonius, attached

to the National Milling Corporation (NMC) said the purchase of maize would also benefit Zimbabwe, a landlocked country which had a surplus of one million tons of maize last year. The donor countries include the members of the European Economic Community, Norway, Sweden, and Japan and the World Food Programme (WFP). [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 May 82 p 3]

CHOLERA PATIENTS--There were five patients of cholera in Dodoma region by Monday this week, according to the Regional Medical Officer Dr. J. Tesha. Four patients are at Myumi, Dodoma Rural district, and another one at the government hospital in Dodoma, he said. Meanwhile the Dodoma Urban District Party Secretary, Ndugu Shabani Mohammedi has appealed to the residents of the district to clean their surroundings to control the disease. A Shihata survey, has revealed that there is poor sanitation in some of the houses, and garbage is not collected in various areas of the municipality. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 May 82 p 3]

NABICO HALTS PRODUCTION--The National Bicycle Company (NABICO) has sent an unspecified number of its workers on a three-month compulsory leave starting May 1 due to financial constraints facing the company. A copy of the letter issued to the affected workers said that "due to the prevailing financial problems facing the company and the country at large, the company has been forced to stop production for not less than three months". This meant, the letter said, each worker affected would be paid a month's salary and the three-month period can either be extended or shortened depending on the exigencies of the situation. According to sources within the company the move has affected more than 300 workers. Production at the Bicycle Company has been falling recently for lack of raw material and spare parts. There are also reports of theft of spare parts by some of the workers at the company. However, according to a message delivered by NABICO workers on 27th April this year before Dar es Salaam Regional Party Chairman Ramadhani Nyamka during the official opening of the company's JUWATA branch, the company aims at producing 5,000 bicycles every month for six months starting this July. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 May 82 p 3]

NETHERLANDS GRANT--Tanzania will receive grants totalling 375 million/- from the government of the Kingdom of Netherlands for the year 1982. This follows the signing of an agreement yesterday between the two governments at the end of their annual consultations which began on Monday in Dar es Salaam. The Ambassador of the Netherlands to Tanzania, Mr. A Van Der Willigen signed on behalf of his government and the Deputy Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu A. H. Mshanga signed on behalf of Tanzania. A press release issued from the Ministry of Finance said yesterday that the main part of the assistance will be used to finance the sugar industry, the cotton sector, livestock development, rural water supply programmes, economic infrastructure, small scale industrial development and import support. It added that the assistance to the sugar industry will go to the Mtibwa Kilombero and the Kagera Sugar companies. The cotton sector will receive support on implementation of a repair and maintenance programme of two and half years. According to the release, apart from the support to the industrial estates in Dar es Salaam, Shinyanga and Songea, new small industrial activities will be financed at the Tanzania Leather Associated Industries (TLAI) estate in Morogoro. In the field of economic infrastructure, further assistance will be given to Tanzania, concludes the release. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 May 82 p 1]

ADB SURVEY ON FINANCING--The African Development Bank (ADB) will send a team of experts to Tanzania to study the economy and identify possible areas where the bank could assist in financing, the Finance Minister, Ndugu Amir Jamal, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The Minister, who returned yesterday from Lusaka where he attended the bank's 18th annual meeting, said this agreement was reached during bilateral talks between the Tanzania delegation and ADB officials. The ADB has so far assisted a number of projects in Tanzania, lending out 1,007.6 million shillings between 1973 and now to finance industrial, agricultural, live-stock, water and communication schemes. [Excerpt] [Patrick Mwanukuzi] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 9 May 82 p 1]

KENYA HANDS OVER CATTLE--Tarime--The Kenya Government last week handed over to Tanzania 28 head of cattle and two donkeys smuggled from Nyatira village about a year ago. The handing over ceremony was held at Tsibania in Kenya. Handing over the cattle, the Commissioner for South Nyanza, Mr Amos arap Bore, said that Kenya returned the smuggled cattle because Tanzania was a good neighbour. Accepting the cattle, the Tarime Party Secretary, Ndugu A. Malley, thanked Kenya for being a good neighbour and added that he believed frequent meetings would foster closer friendly relations. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 May 82 p 3]

TRC LOCOMOTIVE DEPOT--The Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) Phase Two diesel locomotive depot at Morogoro is to be inaugurated this Friday, Shihata reported in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The depot, which is the sole workshop in Tanzania with facilities for a completed overhauling of diesel locomotive engines, is financed by a Canadian grant of 16 million/- through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The depot construction, undertaken by a Brazilian firm--CICOL and Jos Hansen, a West German firm--started in February, 1978 under a pact signed between TRC and CIDA. The depot can overhaul 84 locomotives engines annually, the agency reported. The first depot, commissioned in 1974, was meant for the normal running purposes and minor repairs. The need for an overhauling workshop arose in 1976 following the break-up of the East African Community. Prior to that, overhauling of locomotives engines was done at the community's workshop in Nairobi. The Canadian High Commissioner to Tanzania, Mr. K. Johansen, will represent his country at the inauguration ceremony, Shihata said, quoting a TRC official. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 May 82 p 1]

NEW MINERAL POLICY--The Minister for Minerals, Ndugu Jackson Makwetta, said in Dar es Salaam over the week-end that the Government was planning to introduce a mineral policy to combat illegal mining of minerals and their smuggling across the borders. Without giving figures, he said the policy was prompted by an increase in illegal mining business which he said made Tanzania suffer big losses. Ndugu Makwetta told reporters the new policy would govern the supervision and control of mineral potential. He said mineral buying posts would be increased as well as giving individual mineral dealers the technical and material assistance. Under the new policy, the Minister said, the Government would define specific areas with minerals where the Government, parastatals, villagers or individuals would do mining. The policy would also specify which minerals should be exploited by the government through co-ordination with international organisations. Ndugu Makwetta said the government planned to increase supervision of purchasing of minerals and strengthening of security, especially on border areas to discourage smuggling. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 May 82 p 3]

CHANGES NOTED IN KARAMOJA PROVINCE

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2893, 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Marie-Therese Delboulbes]

[Text] Kampala, April 28--Karamoja has moved in two years from the iron age of the spear to the modern epoch of the tractor, penicillin and the Kalashnikov assault rifle.

It is a marginal and largely forgotten province in North-Eastern Uganda which attracted attention in 1980 because of a very severe famine. Many European and American humanitarian groups came to help.

Today, many have packed their bags or are about to do so. The Karamojong people are generally in good health--and a resurgence of insecurity these past few months is encouraging departures.

There are fewer than 50 doctors, nurses and technical aid staff left, alongside the mission stations like those of the Italian Verona Fathers who have been in Karamoja for 40 years.

The insecurity is different from what it used to be, a variety of witnesses agree. Traditional inter-tribal raids on livestock are now being accompanied by 'normal' robbery with violence, following the murder of an Italian nun last November on a track in the bush.

A number of whites have been among the victims, usually without serious consequences. One French doctor recounted how he got some highway robbers to return his mattress and car tyres by threatening to keep them out of his hospital if they were wounded and needed treatment. The holdup took an even more comical turn when the gang laid down their Kalashnikovs to help push the doctor's Landrover.

The doctor and his colleagues, who had three slightly wounded raiders in their hospital, asserted that despite a growing number of raids they preferred to be in Karamoja than in the capital.

The main clashes since the beginning of the year have been between the Karamojong clan of the Matheniko, from the Moroto region, and Teso tribesman from Soroti.

The Tesoti slayed a Karamojong leader, the self-styled "General" Apopolis, on February 6. In revenge, the Matheniko on March 3 raided Kataki to the east of Soroti and killed at least 68 people.

The UGANDA TIMES reported that after that battle more than 50,000 people had fled their villages in East Teso. Witnesses quoted by the Government paper all affirmed that there were big differences from previous patterns of attack.

"These are not ordinary cattle raids," said a local chief. A village elder agreed, adding that "formerly a raider would only care to drive somebody's cattle (away), never caring to kill even the innocent babies."

The survivors interviewed said some of their assailants were of a different physical type from the Karamojong. "Some of the bandits have long braided hair, others have marks at the side of their faces," they said.

Turkana tribesmen from nearby Kenya were said to be among the raiders, and advanced weaponry was more in evidence than previously, witnesses reported. Unconfirmed rumours had it that former soldiers under ousted dictator Idi Amin were with the Matheniko clansmen, with cattle camps set up along the border with the Teso area.

The situation was viewed as serious enough for General Tito Okello, Uganda's Armed Forces chief, to visit Soroti, the Teso district capital.

But it has proved impossible to ascertain whether the latest bandits are simply a better-organised band of cattle rustlers, or if destabilising political factors are playing a part.

In Karamoja today, a Kalashnikov rifle is worth four or five cows. The Jie clan around Kotido has 100,000 head of cattle, for a population of 20,000 to 30,000 people, an expatriate has estimated. The clan undubitably has the means to defend itself.

For the relief groups from UNICEF and OXFAM, from the Irish-based Concern and France's Hopital sans Frontieres, the urgency of the situation of two years back has disappeared. But the big question remains: What will happen to the results of all the effort expended during that time?--To get dispensaries going again, to make water pumps work, to start up farming cooperatives?

There is a lot of complaining about the individualism and lack of interest evidenced by the nomad Karamojong. But it is also acknowledged what a well-nigh impossible wager it was to want to make them leap the centuries in just a couple of years, when the church missions have barely succeeded in 40 years to get them to stay put in one place.

Relative optimism was voiced at a hospital at Tokora in South Karamoja, where one of the two doctors from France noted that the local structure was better than elsewhere because the staff included Ugandan nurses and midwives and, in addition, a medical assistant with four years' study behind him.

"After we leave, the hospital ought, in a year, a year and a half, to still be a dispensary of a good standard," he forecast. (A.F.P.)

REGISTRATION, BANNING OF JOBLESS IN KAMPALA SAID TO NO AVAIL

Order Issued

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2893, 30 Apr 82 p 18

[Text] Kampala, April 30--Ugandan authorities have ordered all people without permanent places of work to leave the capital, Kampala, and return to their village homes with effect from tomorrow May 1, Uganda radio announced here last night.

The radio said this measure would remain in force "until further notice."

It said all people over 15 now living in Kampala proper or the districts of Mpigi, Mukono and Luwero must register with their parish chiefs or ward officials with evidence of their residence qualification.

The four districts lie in Central Uganda where clashes have been reported in the past between Government troops and anti-government guerrillas.

Uganda radio did not elaborate about the specific categories of people who would be required to return to their villages, for example whether the new measures would cover casual labourers like hawkers and cigarette boys.

The measures were part of a "series announced Thursday afternoon in Kampala by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Dr John Luwuliza Kirunda, to improve security in and around Kampala," the radio explained.

The measures also included an order to motorists to travel with photocopies of registration cards of their vehicles at all times with effect from May 10.

Meanwhile, a Kampala vernacular daily, the UGANDA POST, today reported that unidentified men killed a policeman at Lubya village, west of Kampala, on Tuesday. The attackers took away the policeman's gun, it said. This brings to four the number of policemen killed in Kampala suburbs since the weekend. (A.F.P.)

Unemployed Stay Put

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 May 82 p 18

[Text] Kampala, May 1--Many of Kampala's estimated 50,000 unemployed who were ordered to return to their home villages by today appear to have decided to stay put, despite a stern warning yesterday from vice-president Paulo Muwanga that there will be no mercy for those "caught cheating."

The unemployed were given 36 hours to leave Kampala by Internal Affairs Minister John Luwuliza Kirunda last Thursday, but today the main taxi park and two bus terminals had barely more than the usual number of passengers.

There were no unusual queues or crowds at the bus terminals, and quite a number of those traveling were women, children and old people--not just the unemployed young men most affected by Thursday's order.

Mr Kirunda told journalists yesterday that he estimated the number of people affected by his order would be in the neighbourhood of 50,000 and Vice-President Muwanga said there would be no mercy for those found with fake identity cards claiming fictitious [as published] places of work.

Mr Muwanga also holds the key portfolio of Defence, and he and Mr Kirunda are the strongest advocates of tough government measures to rid Kampala of hostile guerrilla elements.

At yesterday's press luncheon where the two men made their comments Mr Muwanga promised all possible backing for the measures announced by Mr Kirunda.

Apart from the evacuation order to the unemployed, the measures include a requirement that everyone over 15 living in the central districts of Kampala, Mukono, Mpigi and Luwero register with their parish chiefs by May 10.

Mr Muwanga told pressmen yesterday that government identity checks had 'made no headway' in the search for guerrillas in Kampala. Interrogating captured guerrillas had also proved useless as they all had operational code-names and could not even identify their financiers by name--although these were well known to them by sight.

The vice-president, defended recent mass swoops by the army on Kampala and its suburbs, saying the government had no better way of capturing the guerrillas in the capital.

In its operations, usually starting at dawn, the army rounds up all the men in an area and drives them in trucks to the Nsambya police college in Kampala for 'screening.'

The screening process is similar to that employed by the British colonial authorities 20 years ago in neighbouring Kenya against the "Mau Mau" movement: All the men rounded up are paraded before captured guerrillas who point out their colleagues or commanders. (A.F.P.)

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL ATTACKED IN HOSPITAL--Kampala, April 29--An official of the ruling Uganda peoples Congress (UPC), Steven Dungu, has died after being attacked by gunmen in his sick bed in the Nsamba mission hospital in Kampala, a vernacular daily, *Taifa Empya*, reported today. Mr. Dungu was admitted to the hospital early this month after gunmen attacked his home in the southern suburbs of Kampala, it said. He was a branch chairman of President Milton Obote's UPC in the Makindye parish, on the southern outskirts of the capital. The newspaper did not disclose the date of his death or when he was attacked in his hospital bed. Officials at UPC headquarters declined to give details. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2893, 30 Apr 82 p 18]

CSO: 4700/1274

COMMENTARY ASKS RECONCILIATION IN CHAD

AB221038 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0825 GMT 22 May 82

[AZAP commentary: "For the Bleeding to Cease in Chad"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 May (AZAP)--Since Friday in Kinshasa, the Chadian problem has once again become the topic for discussion. A minisummit aimed at finding ways and means of restoring peace and tranquility to Chad is currently being held in the Zairian capital by President Arap Moi of Kenya, the current OAU chairman; his Zairian counterpart, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko; as well as OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo; the foreign affairs ministers of Senegal and Nigeria; and the Chadian minister of agriculture.

Traumatized by a fratricidal war which claims several lives daily from among the belligerents, the Chadian people must examine their conscience and help to restore peace in the country. But this cannot be achieved as long as the OAU's efforts are thwarted by the intransigence of some Chadian leaders.

At each of the OAU meetings devoted to the Chadian issue, the recourse to political negotiation among the different factions stand out as the most appropriate way to engage the peace process for this country. After an objective analysis of the situation, some wise men noticed that apart from the reconciliation of all the children of this country, weapons cannot solve the Chadian problem.

Meanwhile, President Goukouni Oueddei, who is developing a thesis which is diametrically opposed, does not see things this way. And this is the main difficulty, the stumbling block to the restoration of peace in Chad. Adhering to this thesis only perpetuates the shedding of blood in this country which has been drained of its blood.

The Kinshasa discussions will undoubtedly once more recommend moderation to the leader of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT] to try to convince him of the necessity to transcend the old enmity between him and Hissein Habre so as to create the conditions necessary for the restoration of peace and calm to his country. Certainly, quarrels of personal dignity are difficult to obliterate from politics, but they can be overcome for the sake of the state if only the desire to do so is expressed and the supreme interest of the Chadian nation is taken into consideration at this particularly crucial moment of its history.

Once again, the Kinshasa minisummit will offer the opportunity to make the representative of the GUNT understand this. It will assure him that all things fully considered, he will not be victimized in the reconciliation exercise. Contrary to that, posterity will have it that he has been able to sacrifice his intransigence and personal dignity on the alter of national harmony, for the supreme good of all the Chadian people and of all Africa.

CSO: 4719/990

BRIEFS

MEDICAL TRIPS ABROAD BANNED--Kinshasa, May 1--Zaireans have been banned from leaving the country for medical reasons, Information Minister Kande Dzambulate said here last night. Mr Dzambulate, who was giving details of a Cabinet meeting yesterday, said the ban had been imposed because many people, with the complicity of doctors, had been going abroad ostensibly for medical reasons but in fact for other purposes. Victims of serious disabilities, including cancer and heart trouble, were exempt from the ban provided their cases had been verified by two medical commissions appointed by the Minister of Public Health, Mr Dzambulate said. Another measure taken at yesterday's weekly meeting presided by Prime Minister N'Singa Udjuu was the reintroduction of obligatory "Salongo," or clean-ups by the whole population, with effect from next Saturday. Mr Dzambulate warned that anyone who tried to escape this obligation would suffer "severe penalties." In this context all buildings on Kinshasa's main avenue, the June 30 boulevard, would be given a new coat of paint. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2894, 4 May 82 p 21]

ASYLUM IN CAPE VERDE--Praia, April 28--The Cape Verde Government has granted political asylum to seven Zairese opposition members now living in Angola, official sources said here. The Zairese were not identified by name, but the sources said they were from the region of Shaba Province, which is the former secessionist state of Katanga. The granting of asylum was negotiated by Onesimo Silveira, a former representative in Angola of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees who has since moved to Ethiopia. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2893, 30 Apr 82 p 22]

MOBUTU ON ISRAELI TIES--President Mobutu has commented on his decision to restore relations with the state of Israel. This decision caused a great deal of uproar in the Arab countries. Saudi Arabia and Qatar have, moreover, broken off relations with Kinshasa. Zaire broke off relations with Israel in 1973 because African lands, belonging to Egypt, were occupied by Israel. This reason has now disappeared. The break, President Mobutu said further, was not caused by the fate of Arab lands but by that of African land belonging to Egypt. The Zairian head of state affirmed that his country is not ready to submit to the yoke of an Arab neoslavery system. He described Arab-African solidarity as a booby trap, and criticized Arab leaders, describing them as slave-taking caravanners with riding crops and turbans. [Text] [LD211004 Brussels Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 21 May 82]

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